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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 171 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are requir d to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th July | CALEDONIA | MOOLTANx | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 23rd ,, | NALDERA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA | KAISAR-I HIND * | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov. | DELTA | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DELTA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 3th ,, | DONGOLA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, | DELTA | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 1925 | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DELTA | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA@ | ExtraSteamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 25th July | MODASA | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 22nd ,, | MARCHA | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, | MULBERA | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA * | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. | MERKARA | 8,286 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA | 8,393 |
| 12th Dec. | MARCHA | 8,258 |
| 26th ,, | LOMALA | 8,441 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

Fortnightly SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MONGOLIA |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | 6,699 | MOLDAVIA |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOOLTAN |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MALOJA |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MONGOLIA. |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd July .. | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. 4-15 p. m. |
| 23rd ,, .. | BANDRA .. | Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 25th ,, .. | VITA .. | Basreh via K'chi |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta Maru. * Awa | A. Ito | 5339 | 20th July | 31st July, |
| Maru. | T. Kurita | 6028 | 28th July | 11th Aug. |
| Morioka Maru. | S. Kamevama | 4469 | 17th Aug. | 31st Aug. |
| Nagato Maru. | Y. Kotorii | 5901 | 28th Aug. | 11th Sep |

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. STEWELL, Esq.; N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.).

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Kasauli |
| Agra | Khandwa |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore |
| Ajmer | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Ambala | Mandalay |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency) | Mangalore |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam |
| Amritsar | Meerut |
| Bangalore | Moulmein |
| Bareilly | Moultan |
| Bassein | Mussoorie |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur |
| Benares | Muttra |
| Berhampore | Moradabad |
| Bezwada | Murree |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore |
| Broach | Nainital |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangange |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nagapatam |
| Calicut | Nellore |
| Cawnpore | Nowshera |
| Chittagong | Ootacamund |
| Coconada | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Cochin | Patna |
| Coimbator | Peshawar |
| Colombo | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency) |
| Conjeevereram (Out Station) | Poona |
| Coddalore | Poona City |
| Cuddapah | Quetta |
| Cuttack | Rajahmundry |
| Deeca | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Dehradun | Rangoon |
| Darjeeling | Rangpur |
| Delhi | Rawalpindi |
| Dalhousie | Saharanpur |
| Dhulia | Salem |
| Dibrugarh | Sargodha |
| Erode | Secunderabad |
| Ferozepore | Serajgunge |
| Fyzabad | Sholapur |
| Gorakhpur | Sialkot |
| Guntur | Simla |
| Gwalior | Srinagar |
| Hathras | Sukkur |
| Hubli | Surat |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tellicherry |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tinnevelly |
| Indore | Trichinopoly |
| Jaipur | Trivandrum |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tuticorin |
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| Jamshedpur | Vellore |
| Jubbulpore | Viramgam |
| Jullundur | Vizianagram |
| | Vizagapatam |
| | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 | ... | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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## INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
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AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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*Sold Everywhere.*
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—One experienced SECRETARY pay Rs. 100 to 200, one OFFICE INCHARGE, Rs. 60 to 100 and DIST. AGENTS, 50/150. Apply with one anna stamp to MISRA AND CO., DELHI.
A R10831

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A R10846

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A 20206

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, conversant with working Gas Engine and a Second or Third Class Engineer for ordinary Steam Plant at Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply Box No. 394, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20180

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A M

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

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TO BE LET—To Hindoos only. A FLAT in the Sitakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, 'Anandkaran" Chowpatty Road.
C R10840

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C R10842

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C20140

TO LET—Commodious FLAT on Ballard Estate in AHMEDABAD HOUSE with Electric Lights and Fans, suitable partitions, bath, kitchen, suitable for Europeans. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C10774

TO LET—Next to the Palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior, MARY LODGE, Hornby-Vellard, Worli, 5 storeys, 4 rooms, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters. Apply BHARUCHA, Meherji Manor, Hughes Road. Phone 40293.
C R10838

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T M

# JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

RS. EIGHTY THOUSAND are to be shortly distributed as prizes. For particulars apply to HON. SECRETARIES, VOLUNTEERS' UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PRIZE FUND, Dhoraji (Kathiawar).
T R10797

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G 20198

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED—SECOND HAND HYDRAULIC PRESSURE PUMP with fast and loose pulleys for belt drive, to pump water under pressure up to 1,000 lbs. per square inch. May be geared or ungeared latter preferred, and should have three or four Plungers 1½" or 2" diameter, with stroke 3" or 4". Must be in good working order and good state of repair. Reply to Agent Mesopotamian Government Railways, Ballard Road Bombay, giving full particulars and stating lowest price including packing and delivery F.O.R. Bombay.
K R20166

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1924. Tuesday, the 29th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion.

2. Forms of application and copies of a notice giving full particulars regarding the Convocation may be obtained free of charge on application, written or oral, to the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar
Bombay, 25th June, 1924.
T 12920

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. J. G. CORNELIUS, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor has started practice as a Public Accountant, and Auditor at Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.
R10755

### WARNING.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that certain soap-makers in India are packing and selling their soaps in the empty boxes of our well-known soaps "EMPRESS PALE" and "HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND" Bar Soap, and "MAGICAL" and "TELEGRAPH" Carton Soaps. In most cases this is done to deceive buyers. We, therefore give notice that we will take legal proceedings against any soap-maker, who uses our stamped boxes in the future for the sale of soaps other than our own.

WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS LIMITED.
Widnes.,
England.

### THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, salary Rs. 500-50-800 per mensem, plus Rs. 200 p.m., motor allowance. Intending candidates should apply to the Chairman, Schools Committee at the undermentioned address, stating their age, Nationality, religion, University and other qualifications and experience, if any, in the Education line, specially the Primary Branch. Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned by the 5th August, 1924.

V.J. PATEL,
Chairman, Schools Committee
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building Fort,
Bombay (1).
C20213

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. SHANKER NARAYAN MAHTRE has no concern with the management of my works, from 1st July, 1924, and that I am not responsible for any business done with him, after 1st July, 1924.

DATTARAM BALWANT MYSOREKER.
Sole Proprietor.
The Mysore Electric Works.
105, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, July, 1924.
10343

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. GULAMHUSAIN LALLJEE SAJUN has retired from our Firm, from the 3rd July, 1924.
19th July, 1924.
(Sd.) CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE
SAJUN & CO.
R10844

### THE SCINDA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at The Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on the 30th July 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) for receiving the undermentioned Report on the Poll, taken on the Resolution set out below pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on the 21st June, 1924, and declaration of result of the same.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share, secondly by returning Rs. 10 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as fully paid-up and by issuing to the holder of each of such fully paid up shares another fully paid up share of Rs. 15 each to the intent that the holder of each fully paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof 2 fully paid shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 10 in cash, thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up, fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 35 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid up of the company which have been issued and are now outstanding and fifthly by issuing 400,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each."

VOTING:—
In favour of the Resolution ... 45979
Against the Resolution ... 52103
NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
20208

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON MONDAY, the 21st July, 1924, the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Agricultural Implements Company, Limited, will be REMOVED from 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, to BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, BRUCE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, which will henceforth be the Registered Office of the Company.
20205

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of STEEL MILD TYRE BARS, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 18th day of August, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N.R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road.
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
20209

### NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Malad Ashlar Stones, about 5000 cubic feet surplus from dismantled piers of Kennedy Road Overbridge. Stones may be inspected on the site and at the West Goods Yard, Grant Road. Apply to the undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay Division.
Elphinstone Road.
C20215

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. LALUBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted to advance moneys to Mr. RAMDAS KABABHAI SHETH on the mortgage of the latter's undermentioned property.

The said Mr. Ramdas Kababhai Sheth states that the title deeds of the above property has been LOST, MISPLACED or DESTROYED.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance or on the strength of possession of any of the original title, deeds of the said property or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 41B, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days of the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Property situate at Dadar Road, admeasuring 1125 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 582. New Nos. A/13053 and 2A/13053 New Survey Nos. 2A/2023 and 2Aa/2023 and bounded, on the East by the property of Narsinh Keshavji, West by Dadar Road, North by the property of Narsingh Keshavji and South property of Edalji Sorabji Ghamat and bearing Municipal F Ward Nos. 791 (2) and 791 (2a) and Street Nos. 151A and 151aa.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1924.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Mortgagee's Solicitors.
20210

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of KIKI, daughter of the late Parbhdas Ravji, deceased, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 1370 of 1924 wherein DWARKADAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, is Plaintiff and BHAICHAND RUPCHAND, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, (2) REVAKUVAR, widow of Parbhudas Ravji, deceased, Jain Inhabitant, (3) KIKI, daughter of Parbhudas Ravji, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem, defendants 2 and 3 residing at Ajab in the territories of H. H. The Nawab of Junaghad (4) GAUTAMCHAND RUPCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Solapur are Defendants.

DWARKADAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Petitioner.

To

KIKI, the minor abovenamed and to Revakuvar, mother and natural guardian of the said minor.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Revakuvar, widow of Parbhudas Ravji or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 24th day of July, 1924, proceed to appoint the said Revakuvar, or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of June, 1924.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
20204

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Original Suit No. 1 of 1924.

APPANA LAKSHMAYYA and ADDEPALLY CHANNAYYA AND CO., represented by their Agent Addepally Lakshmanaswamy garu of Rajahmundry ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOHANLAL HEERACHAND SAHA, of Indi, (2) CHAGANLAL MANIKCHAND SAHA, of Indi ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the above plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 287 2/0 together with subsequent interest and costs against you. The said suit is posted to 16th of August, 1924, for hearing objections, if any.

M. APPARAO,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Rajahmundry,
Godavari District,
17th July, 1924.
C20212

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 640 of 1924.

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) BOMBAY MINERALS COLOURS and ELECTRO CHEMICALS CO., LTD., (2) PUNJILAL GIRDHARLAL SHAH and (3) SHIRISKANT VRAJRAI DESAI ..... Defendants.

To,

Bombay Minerals Colours and Electro Chemicals Co., Ltd., and Punjilal Girdharlal Shah, the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is ADJOURNED from the 22nd day of July 1924, to the 29th July, 1924.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1924.

KANUBHAI & SHASTRI,
3rd Defendant's Attorneys.
20211

## AUCTION SALES.

# MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS TO BUY ALL SORTS OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE COUNTERS, FULL SIZED OPEN CARVED PARTITION SCREEN, LARGE DRAWING CABINETS AND SIDE BOARD, ELECTRIC FAN AND LAMPS, DOUBLE IRON BEDS, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEWARE, AND OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR BOARDING HOUSE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction Sale, at Thobarn House, Merriweather Road, Apollo Bunder, all sorts of valuable household as well as boarding house furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, arm and armless chairs full sized mirror back side boards and counters, large drawing room cabinets, rich Chesterfield sofas, carpets, office table single and double solid iron bedsteads, full sized mirror and panelled almyrahs, fancy writing tables large teak and blackwood carved partition screen, electric fan and lamps full sized store cupboards, kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery, plateware and large sign boards, linen, copper and aluminium, etc.,—sundry plus property of F. H. Cleridge Esq.

Catalogues are published. Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July 1924.

# BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from mortgagees Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor A. M. Jiwanji, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Indian Timber and Saw Mills Co. opp. The Reay Road Tram Terminus Mazagon and next to Mr. Chotani's Saw Mill the following machinery:

5 Imperial 42" Saw bench, 5 of 42" and 3 of 66" of the same maker, 2 of 48" and 2 of 66" of different maker 3 Defiance of 72", one of 60" by W. B. Haigh Gruban and Co., one J. T. Williams Vertical Saw Mill, one Rasan and Co. Ld. Vertical Saw Mill, one Circular Saw Mill, one Chain Block, one overhead Crane, one 260 H. P. Electric motor, 70, 84" long Saw Blades and one Crab winches.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and all the goods cleared away by TUESDAY the 22nd July, 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, PARTITIONS COUNTER, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 2269 of 1924 (Ardeshir Jamsetji v/s Hormasji Edulji Bamji and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Duval Street, Fort, at the office of Messrs. Karani and Company, all the office furnitures, etc., such as large iron safes, electric ceiling fans, counter with brass railings, partitions, cupboards, chairs, typewriters, copying press, wall clocks etc., etc. The above will be on view from to-morrow.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1924.

## AUCTION SALES.

# CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MANGALWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kurpal Hemraj, Lalji Nensey and Premji Nensey and on account and at the risk of Parshram Atmaram Mahatre as Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Kurpal Hemraj, Lalji Nensey and Premji Nensey as Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of December 1922, and made between the said Parshram Atmaram Mahatre of the one part and the said Kurpal Hemraj, Lalji Nensey and Premji Nensey of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fezandari land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Mangalwady without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. A/169 and New Survey No. 8068 and cadastral Survey No. 75 of..... Division and bounded on the East by a chawl belonging to Benjonji Cawasji, on the West by a house belonging to Bhaskar Zooraji on the North by a public passage and on the South by a house belonging to Dhotre and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 509 and Street No. 39.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1924.

# MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree in the undermentioned godown on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged cotton, etc.

S. S. "KARAGOLA."

In Godown No. H 166 of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.

21 bales African cotton.

In Godown No. J 136 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

47 bales African cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July 1924.

# J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD."

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS, (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN) MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOLPIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, JEWELLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WATCHES, TRAVELLING CASES, HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, under instruction from parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, the entire stock of the said shop, consisting superior woollen, Cashmere Coating, Whipcord ssuproof, white, blue and Navy Serge, over-coating, superior coloured Broad cloth, white Flannel Viella flannel, silk suitings, China silk, English silk, silk shirtings, Zephyrs, French and English silk and Mercerised Lady's dress and gown cloth, Lady's and Gent's woollen and silk under-skirts, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, ties, bows, collars, superior Camel Rugs, Velvet Rugs, coloured Ribbons and embroidered laces, Military Ribbons, Felt Hats, wrist and pocket watches, fancy dress buttons, high-class Lady's and Gent's shoes, Leather suit cases, Steel Trunks, high-class perfumery, etc., etc., to be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

The entire stock is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FANCY FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of Hathia Building, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and next to Sir J. J. School, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the undermentioned furniture, typewriters, Safes, etc., comprising:—

Office tables, chairs, revolving top tables, revolving chairs, show cases, glassdoor almyrahs, panel door office cupboards, partitions, safe cabinets, typewriting tables, typewriters, Godrej Safe and sofas of other makers, drawing rooms suits, gown stand, dressing tables with mirrors and hat stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July 1924.

### WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C. I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 2. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

**PATHE-CINEMA**
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Finest Theatre in the East.

TO-NIGHT.

BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC STORY OF A MOTHERS SACRIFICE FOR THE SAKE OF HER CHILD.

IN 7 REELS.

FELIX GETS REVENGE
PATHE GAZETTE

Time
6, 8, & 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ADVANCE BOOKING AT THE
Theatre between 10-15 & 1, .pm.

**At Special Public Request**

**To-Night and this Week Only!**

MAHARASTRA'S

**'SINHAGAD'**

The Indian Film that has made the Record sensation.

**NOVELTY CINEMA.**

COMING! COMING!!

Deccan Pictures Corporation's
Maiden Super-Historical Production
"POONA RAIDED"
Featuring Miss Dularee and Miss Kaiser.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m
"MARRY THE POOR GIRL"
Featuring Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED"
Featuring SEENA OWEN.

**EMPRESS THEATRE.**
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
With CARMEL MYERS.

**IMPERIAL**
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage

**Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.**

Founded By
Late Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Wednesday 23rd July 1924 at 9-30 p. m
(S. T.)

**VIDYAHARAN**

*Proprietors:*—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

ASOKA PICTURES
PRESENT

**Ask Your Friend!**
If he did Visit a Cinema this Week—especially
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Ask him again whether it is worth going to see
**'Prithvi Vallabh'**
Advertisements are more often deceptive than otherwise—but YOUR FRIEND'S judgment is worth your coin! Come over to-night—but ASK YOUR FRIEND FIRST!
Time and prices as usual.

**Bhonsle Sangit Mandali**
will perform
**RAM-RAHIM**
A New Play
on
COW PROTECTION
by
PROF. W. G. SHETYE, B. A.
in aid of National Education Board
B. P. C. C.
On Tuesday 22nd July 1924 (9 p. m. S. T.)
BOMBAY THEATRE
K. P. PANDIT, *Season Manager*

AMUSEMENTS.

**WEST-END CINEMA**
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL DRAMA
**"THE ACQUITTAL"**
with a tremendous all star cast featuring
CLAIRE WINDSOR
NORMAN KERRY
BARBARA BEDFORD
RICHARD TRAVERS.

**WHO KILLED ANDREW PRENTICE???**
a question that will baffle you right upto the end of the story.

**MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN BOMBAY**
will find this Drama very interesting—they will learn something new!

**THE STRONGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD**
who allows horses with their riders walk over her body and bears the blows of iron hammers.

**THE PRETTY DOGGIE**
scaling a quite perpendicular ladder 140 feet high faster than a man and then dropping from that height.

**HIS HOLINESS THE POPE**
making Cardinals, and scenes of splendour at the Vatican are some of the interesting scenes you will see in this week's

**INTERNATIONAL NEWS.**

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
THE HOUSE OF SELECT DRAMAS
**West-End Cinema**
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India East, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

A few falls have occurred in East Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point six inches; Akyab three; Bhame one and a half; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar and Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji three; Chittagong two; Narayanganj one and half; Mymensingh five; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling eight; Cuttack one; Purnea and Patna two; Gaya one and a half; Gorakhpur three; Benares one and a half; Mainpuri one; Bareilly two; Mussoorce three; Chakarata two; Simla and Nowgong one and a half; Sutna and Karrar one and Mercara four.

Forecast.—Extension in East North Punjab.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 78.2 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 76.4 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 83% " |
| Exent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 9.6 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.4 " |
| Minimum " " | 77.9 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W,WSW, W, WSW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. .. | 236 miles. |
| Fall of Rain .. .. | 0.74 inches. |
| Total fall during month .. | 14.51 " |
| Do do. year .. | 21.97 " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July | 0.03 " |

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, 7th July:—Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal. Sugarcane is improving on account of rain. Sowing of rice is delayed.

Bihar and Orissa, 18th July:—There is no change.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th July 1924. | Total since 1st June 1924. | June 1st to 19th July 1922 | June 1st to 19th July 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 21 | 22 00 | 38 65 | 42 2 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) .. | 0 15 | 23 37 | | |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) .. | 0 11 | 20 36 | 36 59 | 45 48 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0 18 | 25 54 | 39 10 | |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 18.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.612 in.

Temperature of Air .. .. 82.2 degrees

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | | | | July | | | |
| Sat | 19 | 12 43 | 30 | 3 | 19 | 6 7 | 14 | 6 |
| | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | | 19 26 | 17 | 2 |
| Sun | 20 | 1 35 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 7 33 | 16 | 2 |
| | | 14 3 | 29 | 0 | | 20 25 | 17 | 5 |
| M. | 21 | 2 20 | 26 | 7 | 21 | 8 14 | 17 | 5 |
| | | 14 41 | 28 | 0 | | 21 15 | 17 | 10 |
| Tu. | 22 | 3 9 | 25 | 9 | 22 | 8 56 | 18 | 9 |
| | | 15 19 | 26 | 10 | | 22 3 | 18 | 4 |
| W. | 23 | 4 2 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 9 42 | 20 | 0 |
| | | 15 57 | 25 | 10 | | 22 54 | 18 | 9 |
| Th. | 24 | 5 3 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 10 53 | | |
| | | 16 41 | 25 | 0 | | 23 59 | | |
| | 25 | 6 25 | 24 | 3 | 25 | 12 18 | 21 | 8 |
| F. | | 17 35 | 24 | 5 | | | | |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.12 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and in general heavily clouded over the east. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Lahore and Delhi. Maximum temperature was higher than usual except at Ambala, where it was almost normal; the minium was above normal in the northwest of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 109 deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Minpuri has had 0.63 inches of rain. Agra 0.25 inches, Jhansi 0.54 inches, Cawnpore 6.60 inches and Allahabad 4.10 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was lower than usual except at Agra, where it was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour [illegible]

higher than usual at Bikaner and Ajmer and the minimum at Jaipur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Kathiawar and north Gujarat; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.17 inches of rain and Sauger 1.90 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south of the division. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province and generally higher elsewhere; the minimum was above normal at Nagpur only.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.21 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.37 inches, Marmagao 0.39 inches and Karwar 0.78 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85 deg.4 (1 deg. above normal) and the minimum 80.deg.0 (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.42 inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual except in the south Bombay Deccan, the minimum was above normal at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—Information is wanting from Malabar again to-day. The monsoon remained active in the south of the Peninsula, the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the United Provinces and in the north Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the north and east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 0.42 inches and Coimbatore 0.52 inches.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th July 1924 issued from Simla.

Some heavy falls are reported from Lower Burma, east Bengal and Central India, but the monsoon rainfall has been less widespread than usual. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the north Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, the Puniab Hills, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point; Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein, Bassein six Akyab five; Rangoon, Silchar two; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar, Narayanguni, Noakhali four; Mymensingh three; Bogra, Nava Dumka one; Gaya one and a half; Lucknow one; Mussoorce four; Dehra Dun five; Nowgong, Sutna three; Kodaikanal one.

**OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY 1924.**

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date. | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | | 0.76 | 1.59 | —0.83 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. | | ? | 6.41 | ? |
| Lahore .. .. | | 2 02 | 4.95 | —2.93 |
| Hissar .. .. | | 2.75 | 3.77 | —1.02 |
| Ambala .. .. | 0.12 | 4.29 | 8.34 | —4.05 |
| Delhi .. .. | 0.08 | 4.02 | 8.33 | —4.31 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. .. | 0.25 | 4.51 | 8.28 | —3.77 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 0.63 | 9.48 | 7.60 | +1.38 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 0.54 | 12.06 | 11.46 | +0.60 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 6.60 | 21.46 | 9.17 | 12.29 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 4.10 | 9.38 | 11.28 | —1.90 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. | | | 0.75 | —0.75 |
| Karachi .. .. | | | 2.53 | —2.53 |
| Rajputana— .. .. | | | | |
| Ajmer .. .. | | 0.52 | 6.69 | —6.17 |
| Jaipur .. .. | | 6.27 | 7.38 | —1.11 |
| Kotah .. .. | | 7.86 | 9.53 | —1.67 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | | 7.03 | 17.25 | 10.22 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. .. | | 0.07 | 5.59 | —5.52 |
| Dwarka .. .. | | | | |
| Veraval .. .. | | 5.33 | 7.67 | —2.34 |
| Rajkot .. .. | | 9.04 | 11.07 | —2.03 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | | 3.86 | 7.79 | —3.93 |
| Gujarat— | | | | |
| Surat .. .. | 0.07 | 18.7 | 18.77 | —0.05 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | | 3.02 | 11.11 | —8.09 |
| Deesa .. .. | | 2.09 | 7.46 | —5.37 |
| Central India West— .. | | | | |
| Neemuch .. .. | | 3.28 | 9.46 | —6.18 |
| Indore .. .. | | 6.75 | 11.84 | —5.09 |
| Central Provinces— .. | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 1.17 | 24.31 | 17.70 | +6.61 |
| Saugar .. .. | 1.90 | 10.00 | 14.92 | —4.92 |
| Hoshangabad .. | | 6.11 | 15.18 | —9.07 |
| Khandwa .. .. | | 3.77 | 10.50 | —6.79 |
| Akola .. .. | | 4.80 | 11.37 | —6.57 |
| Amraoti .. .. | | 7.57 | 12.27 | —4.70 |
| Nagpur .. .. | | 10.76 | 17.78 | —7.02 |
| Chanda .. .. | | 11.36 | 18.15 | —6.79 |
| Raipur .. .. | | 8.53 | 17.13 | —8.60 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 0.21 | 22.00 | 35.65 | — 1365 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 0.37 | 69.00 | 50.39 | +1861 |
| Mormugao .. .. | 0.39 | 68.57 | 49.52 | +1905 |
| Karwar .. .. | 0.79 | | 62.64 | |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | | 4.15 | 7.29 | —3.14 |
| Ahmednagar .. | | 4.86 | 7.20 | —2.34 |
| Poona .. .. | 0.04 | 3.71 | 9.00 | —5.29 |
| Sholapur .. .. | | 3.01 | 7.41 | —4.40 |
| Bijapur .. .. | | 0.70 | 4.59 | —3.89 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 0.42 | 26.48 | 17.74 | +8.74 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad .. | | 6.78 | 9.06 | —2.28 |
| Nizamabad (Indur).. | | 3.56 | 11.34 | —7.78 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | | 8.29 | 8.38 | —0.09 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | | | | |
| Calicut .. .. | | | | |
| Cochin .. .. | | | | |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 0.77 | 17.31 | 11.51 | +5.80 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore— | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 0.02 | 4.89 | 8.58 | —3.69 |
| Bellary .. .. | | 2.17 | 2.89 | —0.72 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 0.06 | 4.74 | 5.37 | —0.63 |
| Madras .. .. | | 8.13 | 4.14 | +3.99 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 2.43 | 8.14 | 2.70 | |
| Coimbatore.. .. | 0.52 | 14.16 | 2.56 | —1160 |
| Trichinopoly .. | | 0.15 | 2.24 | +2.06 |
| Negapatam .. .. | | 0.67 | 2.38 | —1.71 |

### SALE OF POST OFFICE CERTIFICATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Controller of Currency notifies that during the month of June, 1924, Rs. 49,55,000 were realised by the sale of five years Post Office Cash Certificates against Rs. 6,17,000 and

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 19.

S S Hemland, Gothenberg. Hamburg via Karachi.

S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

S S Burjora, Samuel, Busreh.

S S Modassa, Gilchrist, Karachi.

### DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Hemland for Madras.

Steamer Tymeric for Philadelphia etc.

S S Hemland:—Messrs. W & A Graham & Company's steamer Hemland, 3468 tons, Captain Gothenberg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain W A Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Burjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Burjora, 1908 tons Captain W Samuel, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Modassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Modassa, 5366 tons, Captain J W Gilchrist arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

### EXPORTS.

July 19.

S S D Pierre-Benoit for Dunkirk:—200 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co Ltd.

S S D Pierre-Benoit for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 18 cases sausage casings S M Haji Kadarbakhsh.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tymeric for New York:—20 ammonia cylinders Bombay Ice Mfg Co Ltd.

S S Modassa for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Modassa for Hull:—600 cwt dill seed A Durst; 4000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 1280 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 100 cwt cortander seed A Durst; 4000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—150 bales cotton H E Bodi & Sons.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 36 bales wool Abas Mistri; 110 bales wool M H Dehdashti.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—15 bales cotton The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—106 bales wool Shamji Mal.

S S Dumana for Middlesbro':—2000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S S Dumana for Havre:—500 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Ozu-Burin & Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin & Co Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin & Co Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—43 cwt dry fruit prunes S Dossabhoy & Co; 65 cwt apricots S Naserwanjee & Co; 2½ cwt ivory hollows K R Souri & Sons.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—10 cwt sandal wood dust Dhunjee Muljee.

### IMPORTS.

July 19.

S S China, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From London:—1 box sovereigns; 14 boxes bar gold; 2 boxes gold coins; 2 boxes specie; 1 box French dollars; 360 bars silver; 35 cases sauce; 20 cases spirits; 207 cases cigarettes; 100 cases tinned salmon; 14 cases sardines; 60 cases lime juice cordials; 28 plus 25 cases lime juice; 51 cases art silk yarn; 28 cases confectionery; 28 cases quinine; 14 cases salt; 23 cases medicines; 35 cases corn flour; 22 cases barley; 14 cases baking powder; 16 cases cocoa; 40 cases vinegar; 7 cases epsom salt; 78 cases biscuits; 15 cases bacon; 13 cases hams; 27 cases cheese; 10 cases gripe water; 17 cases photo plates; 18 cases iron screws; 19 boxes antifriction metal; 18 bags sofa springs; 12 brass rods; 132 kegs paint; 369 cases gin; 30 cases ciders; 20 cases toilet soap; 225 cases common soap; 50 cases jam and marmalade; 328 cases whisky; 50 cases sherry; 37 cases beer; 45 cases oilman's stores; 6 cases oil varnish; 753 cases brandy; 875 cases vegetable fat; 86 cases wine; 37 cases paper; 5 bales paper; 110 reels wire netting; 48 casks tallow; 10 bales canvas; 50 bags glue; 10 cases glue; 6 cases sealing wax; 530 tons shingles; 6 cases sealing wax; 2 drums lubricating oil.

From Marseilles:—400 bags almonds; 223 cases vermouth; 11 cases mineral water; 9 cases confectionery; 10 cases drugs; 9 cases perfumery; 14 cases ribbon velvet; 19 cases essential oil; 28 bundles motor tyres; 14 bales corks; 46 cases thread shappe.

S S City of Benares, Agents Killick Nixon & Co—From Liverpool:—48 bales wool; 40 cases aluminium; 119 cases cotton yarn; 11 bales cotton yarn; 190 bales old newspapers; 153 bales paper; 45 bales cottons; 126 cases cottons; 18 cases cotton tissues; 99 cases slates; 24 cases rivets; 10 cases brass wire; 180 cases ginning sundries; 20 bundles ginning sundries; 25 bundles steel; 251 bundles steel sheets; 100 cases candles; 9 casks hoes; 20 casks zinc oxide; 100 casks drums; 48 bales rubber tyres; 50 bundles yellow metal sheets; 5804 plates hard spelters; 100 kegs soda crystal; 500 kegs bicarbonate soda; 41 d/bags bolts; 22 cases beer; 140 cases common soap; 1200 boxes common soap; 16 cases toilet soap; 14 barrels bleacher's soap; 2246 bundles galv c sheets; 15 casks mild steel; 59 cases steel keys; 3143 steel sleepers; 200 cases bath bricks; 13 cases sauce; 74 cases bobbins; 11 cases shuttles; 12 cases bacon; 33 cases colour; 9 cases oil cloth; 262 kegs paint 10 cases leather tanned; 52 brackets; 388 pipes; 64 bundles tubes; 10 D/bags glue; 35 barrels tallow; 17 barrels salammoniac; 20 iron bars; 1841 coils steel hoops; 12 bales clothing; 10 drums zinc chloride; 10 drums aniline dyes; 20 drums oil; 20 drums carbolic acid; 135 drs. disinfecting fluid; 136 bundles tyre steel; 20 casks cloth softener; 21 crates buffer pinngers; 144 pieces earthenware; 72 bundles earthenware.

From Port Said.—50 cases gum styrax; 20 cases vermouth.

S S Varela, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—From Karachi.—495 sheep; 17 bales paper; 28 packets apricots; 204 bags apricots; 13 bags cumuin seed; 200 bags bajree; 12 cases syrup; 64 cases raisins; 10 cases kishmish; 15 bales gunny bags; 7 bundles attari drug; 32 bundles jute cloth; 125 bags rice; 50 bags gram; 75 bags gram dhall.

From Busrah.—3 bundles specie; 39 bags sheep skins; 11 bundles sheep skins; 2 bales sheep skins; 935 bags edra (grain); 27 cases dates; 1994 bundle dates.

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Messrs. Norden and Co., of New York have issued the following statement, dated June 19, 1924:—We wish to state as plainly and emphatically as we can that we shall continue our policy of making only one estimate each year, somewhere around mid-November. With this statement, what follows should not be misunderstood.

An annually increasing number of our friends, especially in Europe and the Far East, indicate to us that they would like to hear from us long before November as to our crop ideas, and our desire to comply with their wishes has caused us to give the matter considerable thought. We believe we have arrived at a plan that will permit us to place before them from time to time during the growing season a consolidation of local estimates of the prospective yield that will be more closely representative of the promise at the time than any of those based on the mythical condition and acreage calculations referred to. We believe such a radically different method will be especially appreciated this year in view of the political agitation that resulted in nearly doubling the number of condition reports of the Department of Agriculture, without, as we understand, provision having been made for meeting the extra expense; it will be remembered that the enormous error in the acreage estimate a few years ago was supposed to have been due to insufficiency o

No. 165, Cavel Street, [illegible] clubs residences or hotels. Apply HARJI- observations, even early in the summer, will permit of forming fairly approximate view of the crop outlook in Bales in a limited territory, which views should gradually draw closer to actual accuracy as the plant approach maturity and the early ginning reports become available.

We are well aware that this method ha been attempted before and generally with dis-appointing results, due partly to the limited number of individual estimates partly to carelessness in making them, and partly to the very natural and often unconscious bias caused by personal interest and local sentiment.

In attempting to solve this problem therefore, we have adopted two ideas that are practically axiomatic:—

I. That the greater the number of estimates if honestly and carefully made, the closer will be the average of those estimates to actual accuracy.

II. Reliability and carefulness, no matter how ingrained, can always be stimulated by financial inducements depending on results.

To carry out these two ideas, we have organized a special widespread crop estimating system with a large number of co-operators and with substantial cash prizes to be awarded to those whose local figures are closest to final results. The expense of carrying out this plan will be very heavy, but we shall feel amply repaid if the figures that we shall be able to submit to our friends from time to time prove to be of value to them, and if, as we believe, it will be shown at the end of the season, that they have been more accurate at any designated time than the indications based on condition figures, not excepting those of the Department of Agriculture.

The results of our first investigation are shown in the following table (running bales, exclusive of linters):

| State | estimated crop 1924 | census crop 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 676,784 | 598,924 |
| Arizona | 116,451 | 77,686 |
| Arkansas | 738,723 | 642,368 |
| California | 62,693 | 55,285 |
| Florida | 9,172 | 13,628 |
| Georgia | 820,780 | 612,531 |
| Louisiana | 553,027 | 373,574 |
| Mississippi | 774,186 | 621,836 |
| Missouri | 202,093 | 124,212 |
| New Mexico | 36,833 | 28,333 |
| North Carolina | 938,073 | 1,050,474 |
| Oklahoma | 891,421 | 665,736 |
| South Carolina | 832,676 | 793,025 |
| Tennessee | 264,631 | 233,980 |
| Texas | 4,247,830 | 4,209,941 |
| Virginia | 51,130 | 51,646 |
| Sundries (averaged 8 7/10 per cent increase) | 6,869 | 6,319 |
| Total | 11,042,372 | 10,159,498 |

In submitting these figures, we again ask our friends to bear in mind that this work is experimental and that the estimate is not ours, but purely a consolidation of the local estimates of our Prize Contestors, tabulated exactly as received, regardless of any preconceived views we may have.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 19

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th July, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 1319 Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 8449 cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 22781 " |
| Rapeseed, etc .. .. .. | 1212 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 87 " |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. | 184 " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 261 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 2435 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 720 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | Nil |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 7549 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 2483 " |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 42 " |
| Maeur .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 459 " |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1822 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1205 Tons |

### RAPESEEDS.

Toria £20 per cent July/Aug. Hamburg sellers.

Toria Calcutta £18 3/4 July-Aug. shipment to Rotterdam paid and buyers.

Ferozepore Real Bold £19 7/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £18 7/8 July/Aug. Nominal.

Rapeseeds,—Firm.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine afloat for Hull at £19 5/8 and in Calcutta Toria Rapeseed for July/Aug. shipment to Rotterdam at £18 3/4. In Castor Oil Firsts at 69. In Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi for August shipment at 53/9 and in Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 52/9 for July/Aug. shipment. In Wheat, Choice White Delhi at 53/6 for July/Aug. shipment and in Wheat Choice White Delhi from Calcutta at 53/6 for July/Aug. shipment. In Barley Indian at 38/3 for July Aug. shipment.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 615
Bank's buying D D Frcs 605
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
[illegible]
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37-3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 85.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.00
London—Rome Liras 101.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4 14/6 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 7/16 quiet.

LONDON, July 19.

Tele. Transfers.—1/5 7/32
Bar Gold.—Nil
Bar Silver Spot.—34 5/16—quiet

LONDON, July 18.

Rentes 3 per cent. 53 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Selling—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.
Weekly Bullion shipments £ 173,442.

### WAR LOANS ETC.

London, July 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £ 88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £ 93 1/8—¼.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £ 101 1/4 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £ 47 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) £ 66 1/4. unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. £ 56 7/8 unchanged.

### STOCKS.

Conversion Loan £77 3/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £113 1/2.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm ... ... ... | 16.44 |
| Christiania ... ... ... | 32.63 |
| Amsterdam ... ... ... | 11.53 |
| Switzerland ... ... ... | 24.03 |
| Belgium | yesterday's 96.06 |
| Athens | yesterday's 257.50 |
| Prague ... ... ... | 147.74 |

New York, July 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills ... ... | 4.37.25 |

London, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 85.92 |
| Exchange on London in Germany | 18,340,000,000,000 |
| Exchange on London in Italy | 101.62 |

### DISCOUNT.

London, July 18.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 9/16.
DISCOUNT Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
DISCOUNT Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
DISCOUNT Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 23¾

### BULLION.

Bombay, July 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/11/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/11/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/15
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/15/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/6

London, July 18.

Bar gold ready s. 94-6
Silver ready d. 34-7
Silver forward d. 34-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, steady, Continent bought, China sold

### GOLD.

Bombay, July 19.

Ready :—24—15—0 .. .. ..
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p. m.
Asad 24-15-0 24-14-6
Sravan 25-0-0 24-15-6
Teji Mandi :—
Asad Guinea Rani—
Sravan 0—6—0 Guinea King
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay July 19.

Ready :—81—2—0.
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 81-0-0 81-1-0 80—13—0
Sravan 81-4-0 81-6-0 81—1—0
Teji Mandi.
Asad
Sravan 1—1—0
Tone—Market Steady

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 19.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 5 points up in old crop and 9 to 27 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation on reports of rains in the Western Belt. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 18 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 18th instant as follows:—"Market easier on some rains in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi. Texas dry and hot."

Despite lower advices from America the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 519 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 519½ on scattered buying the prices gave way to Rs. 518½ on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Bull operators and jobbers bought raising the values to Rs. 521. Again touching Rs. 520½ the market further improved to Rs. 524 and closed at Rs. 523½ at 6 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 524¼ and going down by half a rupee closed firm at Rs. 524½ at 6-30 p.m.

[illegible] bags from us, to 365, at Rs. 85 per share, secondly by returning Rs. 10 per bales, for [illegible] bazar operators, buying and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 489 and steadily advanced to Rs. 494 on shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. F G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 539 and Rs. 442 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the enquiry was limited. About 2,000 bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.
6-30 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May .. | 524 1/2 |
| " Good Behgal | July .. .. | 540 |
| " " .. | Dec-Jan. .. | 443 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. | July .. .. | 564 1/2 |
| " " .. | Dec.-Jan. .. | 495 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
NEW YORK, July 19.

Futures at New York.—

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 31.50 plus .10 |
| October | 25.95 — .43 |
| December | 25.07 — .43 |
| January | 24.96 — .44 |

New York, July 18.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 31.40 plus .05 |
| October | 26.38 minus 17. |
| December/January | mutilated. |

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 16.91 Plus .16 |
| August | 16.17 " .20 |
| September | 15.70 " .20 |
| October | 15.14 " .21 |

### MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Continental demand was small and there has been little bear covering from China. These demands were met by moderate sales from New York. Latest reports are that monsoon is more favourable. India was a small buyer although most of their orders have been direct shipment from New York. London stocks still remain very comfortable.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12 ...
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs.

### SHARES.

Bombay, July 19.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8. India 80/8, Central Bank 24/8 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

An Advance 400. Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 670, Century 337/8, Cent India 486/4, Golaba Land 172/8, Cooria 161/4, Crescent 215, Currim 415, Edw Sassoon 177/8 xd. Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 921/4, Gokak 96/4, Ind Bleaching 215 xd, Ind Malwa 360, Jamshed Mfg 125, Kastoorchand 155, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4615, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 260, M Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, Morarji 2475n, New Great 292/8, New City 280, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 505, Phoenix 435, Simplex 192/12 Standard 1400, Swan 800, Swadeshi 557/8, Tata Mill 152/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1690 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175 xd, B Burma 300, B Burma N 67/8 pr, Bi Burma Pet 5/6, Bombay Tramway 33/12, Bombay Steam 61/4, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord 73/12, Katni Defd 200, New India 16, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Iron Ord 16/4, Tata Iron Defd 48/12, Tata Hydro 730 and Scindia Steam 6/15.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £19 7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £136.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £45.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £11 3/4

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] above suit has applied to this Court to have Revakuvar, widow of Parbhudas Ravchanged.

[illegible] Co. Ltd. Vertical Saw Mill, one Circular Saw Mill, one Chain Block, one overhead [illegible] property will be sold [illegible]

J. S. MODY AND CO.,

Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans:—
August 26.38—.54.
October 25.48—.24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—17.
Demand Bills—Silver Foreign mined 767.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal "Good" | 11.00 |
| M. G. Bengal "Fully Good" | 11.40 |
| M. G. Bengal "Fine" | 11.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra "Good" | 11.55 |
| " " "Fully Good" | 12.05 |
| " " "Fine" | 12.55 |
| M. G. Broach "Good" | 12.40 |
| " " "Fully Good" | 12.80 |
| " " "Fine" | 13.20 |
| M. G. Scinde "Good" | 10.90 |
| " " "Fully Good" | 11.30 |
| " " "Fine" | 11.70 |

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

EGYPTIAN COTOTN.

CLOSING PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 16.89 Plus .14 |
| August | 16.08 " .11 |
| September | 15.66 " .16 |
| October | 15.09 " .16 |
| November | 14.86 " .17 |
| December | 14.75 " .16 |
| January | 14.67 " .16 |
| February | 14.63 " .18 |
| March | 14.59 " .18 |
| April | 14.53 " .18 |
| May | 14.47 " .17 |
| June | 14.37 " .19 |
| July | 14.25 " .19 |

LIVERPOOL, July 18

CLOSING PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.90 —.10 |
| August | 21.45 —.10 |
| September | 20.85 —.10 |
| October | 19.45 —.10 |
| November | 19.00 —.10 |
| December | 18.90 —.10 |
| January | 18.80 —.10 |
| February | 18.75 —.10 |
| March | 18.73 —.12 |
| April | 18.68 —.12 |
| May | 18.68 —.12 |
| June | 18.66 —.12 |
| July | 18.64 —.12 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, July 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Exports | 4,000 |
| Total Forwarded | 43,000 |
| Total Imports | 26,000 |
| Total Stock | 469,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 18,950 |

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth is firm but irregular though fairly encouraging.

Yarns.—Moving freely.

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Twist | 2/- |
| Printers cloth. | 46/- |

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 18.

| Months | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 16.89 plus .14 |
| October | 15.09 plus .16 |
| January | 14.67 plus .16 |
| March | 14.59 plus .16. |

LIVERPOOL, July 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. —
Closed.

### WHEAT.

London, July 18.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 52/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Australian 55/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Choice White Karachi 52/9 July/Aug. Buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 52 July/Aug. Buyers.
Club No. 2 53/6 July/Aug. London paid.
White Delhi 53/6 July/Aug. London paid.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 53/9 August Shipment to Victoria 56 for September shipment paid.
Cargo, White Karachi 53/9 paid for August shipment.
Wheats, firm.
Barley Karachi 38/3 paid for July/Aug.

London, July 17.

Advance is due to higher Argentine speculative quotations. Wheat—Influence of rise in Argentine and America caused spurt in Liverpool market on reports of crop in sections of Canada being beyond repair.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/Aug. shipment to Antwerp at £21 1/4 and in Bold 4 per cent. for August/Sept./October shipment to Genoa at £20 7/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for August shipment at 53/3 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for July/August shipment at 52/4 1/2.

London, July 18.

Wheat is easier. A telegram from Winnipeg says that there were plentiful rains for the past twenty-four hours which helped the crop prospects saving the situation in some districts. Another authority states that reports of serious damage in Canadian and Western province have been grossly exaggerated.

### SEEDS.

London, July 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet and easy at £19 3/4 for July/August shipment sellers, £18 5/8 afloat paid. shipment, sellers, £18 5/8 afloat paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 July/Aug. quoted.
Castorseed Bombay £28 July-August sellers.

### LINSEED.

London, July 18.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £ 21½ Jul./Aug. Buyers.
LINSEED Tone Quiet but Easy.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nat. 39/3 July Done.
39 3/8 Sept./Dec. Tone and Sellers.

### SUGAR.

London, July 18.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/3 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/3 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20 4 1/2. Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 20/5 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 20/5 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Tone—Quiet and lower owing to reduction in freights.

New York, July 18.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 36,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 15,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 34,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 209,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 216,000. Bales.

### TANNED HIDES.

Of the 61,000 offered, 56,000 were sold. Madras supplies were small but there was a good competition which averaged a farthing to half penny dearer. Calf Skins were mostly 1d. to 2d. and Bombays Best 1/2d., Bombays Ordinary were a farthing to 1/2d. dearer.

### METAL REPORT.

London, July 18.

English Best Selected Copper £ 64 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 61 1/4.
Copper Braziers £ 81.
Yellow Metal £ 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter £ 28 1/4.

London, July 18.

TIN BLOCK ... ... £233 7/8

### BRASS.

Bombay, July 19.

| | Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. | .. 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Do. " .. | .. 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. " .. | .. 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do " .. | .. 1 1/2 | 62 8 0 |
| Do. " .. | .. 1 3/4 | 63 0 0 |
| Do. " .. | .. 2 | 63 0 0 |

### COPPER

Bombay, July 19.

| | Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | .. 3/4 | 69 0 0 |
| Copper " .. | .. 1/ | 68 0 0 |
| Copper " .. | .. 1 1/4 | 68 0 0 |
| Copper, American | .. 1 1/2 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper " .. | .. 1 3/4 | 67 8 0 |
| Copper " .. | .. 2/ | 67 8 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | .. .. | 61 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | .. .. | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | .. .. | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars .. | .. .. | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Klai .. | .. .. | 65 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | .. .. | 23 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 61 0 0 |
| " 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 61 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 67 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | | 70 0 0 |
| " 1 to 1 1/4 | .. .. | 69 0 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

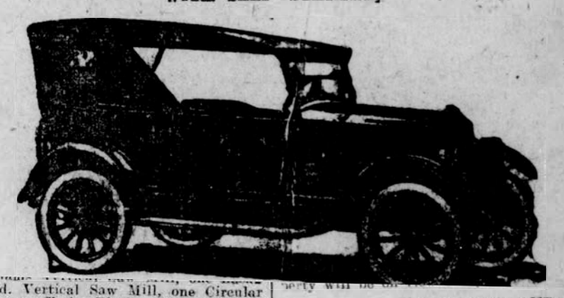
Bombay, July 19.

| | Per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | 1 0 6 |
| Kilachand .. | ..No. 20 1/2 | 1 1 9 |
| Currimbhai .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Elphinstone .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| David .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 14 9 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 14 6 |
| Trikamdas .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 14 9 |
| Sattara .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 6 |
| Lighthouse .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 12 0 |
| Japan .. | ..No. 40/1 | 1 10 9 |
| Do. .. .. | ..No. 42/2 | 1 13 6 |
| Do. .. .. | ..No. 20 | 1 3 6 |
| Do. .. .. | ..No. 32 | 1 7 9 |

### RUBBER.

London, July 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 12 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 3/4 July.
Tone:—Quiet and moderate business.


"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER

5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

Bitumex
DEFIES CORROSION.
It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.
It will withstand exposure to the most severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water, heat and acid vapours.
Sole Agents for India and Burma
WALTER ROGERS & CO.,
1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344.—Telegrams: Impact.
111, Radha Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291.—Telegrams: Rogwi.

# CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

## WEEK END MATCHES.

### JAI AND VITHAL IN FORM.

It was pleasant to see that there was no rain to spoil the week-end fixtures for which cricketers wait anxiously. Almost all were half day matches except a couple on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday. The Parsi Gymkhana, as we mentioned last week have been winning every game they have play and on Sunday when they looked like losing, a single run gave them the victory. The exhibition of the Islam Gymkhana has been very poor so far and their only excuse seemed to be the absence of "A" team players. Now that Barodawalla, Contractor, Rasool, are there, they should give an mediere team a very good game. Fortunately the Islam people have not yet played first-class matches. When they do so will they have the same team as has been playing? We hope not.

The Hindus gave the Baronets a sample of their batting on Sunday when P. Vithal and L. P. Jai both carried their bats after making a century each. The latter at one time thought to have been spoiling his cricket by concentrating on indoor games but his brilliant play in the last two weeks has proved otherwise.

### SATURDAY'S GAMES.

#### PARSI GYM. 'B' v. FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

The match was won by the Parsi Gymkhana by 3 wickets and 71 runs.

The score:—

PARSI GYMKHANA 'B'.

J Madon 4, K Writer 20, K J Mody 5, Jal Khan 38, M Maneckshaw 44, M Adenwalla 18, C Adenwalla 0, J Marshall 2, S Chothia 8, R Kamode 0, extras 22, total 161.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

K Billimoria 10, M Bharucha 23, P Engineer 0, N Daruwalla 15, D Bharucha 0, R Engineer 7, R Driver 14, B Mistry 5, D Engineer 0, Shroff 0, Megha 6, extras 6, total 90.

#### IMPERIAL BANK v. Y. M. C. A. BYCULLA.

The Bank won the match by 42 runs, Kalapesi contributing 27 for his side.

The score:—

IMPERIAL BANK.

Kalapesi 27, Badshaw 6, Pavri 10, Mistry 1, Broad 0, J P DeSouza 0, Toddywalla 2, Rane 19, Surty 0, H P Mistry 19, F Mistry 5, total 89.

Y. M. C. A.

Barday 15, Maine 3, A D'Avoine 5, Tidke 8, Damodran 0, Luka 0, M D'Avoine 6, Cunningham 6, Gindera 0, McCabe 2, Hussein 0, extras 2, total 47.

#### "TIMES OF INDIA" C. C. v. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The score:—

"TIMES" C. C.

D Daboo 3, E Driver 2, K Irani 75, K Edward 44, B Mirza 20, F Tarapore 11, F Surti 5, K Compositor 2, Bagri 0, T Quaray 5, H Comfort 5, extras 16, total 180.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Elchidana 10, C Kambata 16, S N Gandhy 19, A Daruwalla 5, P Kapadia 0, F Dubash 2, Darukhanawalla 0, D Kambata 0, E Pindole 0, S Nariman 1, H Wadia 4, extras 13, total 70.

OTHER MATCHES.

The Islam Gymkhana (58 runs) beat Elphinstone C C (48 runs).

The Ralli Brothers drew with the Persian C C the scores being Persian C C 137 and Ralli Brothers 122 for seven wickets. For the former Nallaseth made 74.

The Central Y. M. C. A. beat Grindlay and Co. by an innings and 25 runs on Saturday. The young men scored 62 to which the firm replied with only 15. The follow-on brought another 22.

# HINDUS VS. BARONET. C. C.

### L. P. JAI . 109 NOT OUT.

The whole-day fixture between the Baronet C C and the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground produced excellent cricket and drew a large crowd on Sunday. The home team taking the first knock at 12-30 put up 238 for 5 wickets in 3 hours excluding an hour for lunch. L P Jai again came out best with his 109 not-out in brilliant style and hit the visiting bowlers all-round the wicket and secured no less than 12 fours. P Vithal also remained unbeaten with 100, including 15 fours when the Hindus declared their innings. The visitors began badly and in a little over two hours of cautious play replied with 84 for the loss of 4 wickets when stumps were drawn.

The score:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| K G Pardeshi c Kalapesi b Havewalla | 0 |
| L P Jai not out | 109 |
| B K Varde run out | 1 |
| M H Rana l-b-w Havewalla | 2 |
| B D Jog c Langrana b Parekh | 8 |
| P Vithal not out | 100 |
| K Swami, S S Dongre, P Shivram and V V Joshi did not bat. | |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total (for 5 wkts.) | 238 |

BARONET C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Umrigar c Rana b M Rana | 0 |
| B K Kalapesi not out | 29 |
| S Colah c Vithal b Shivram | 18 |
| Irani c Vithal b M Rana | 4 |
| Langrana c Varde b Joshi | 25 |
| Havewalla not out | 1 |
| Rest did not bat. | |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total (for 4 wkts.) | 84 |

#### PARSI GYM. VS. FRIENDS UNION.

On the home ground, the Parsi Gymkhana won by a solitary run against the Friends' Union C C, the scores being Parsis 110 and Friends' Union 109. Except for a few batsmen scoring was poor on both sides. Going in first, the visitors made 109 in over 3 hours, the best score being 30 by Godambe. The home team began at 4 p.m. and finished with 110 to which F E Kapadia contributed 53. The bowling honours of the day went to R S Patel of the visiting team who knocked seven wickets for only five runs apiece.

The score:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| S M Dalvi st b Bulsara | 3 |
| M B Rao b Daruwalla | 6 |
| Gorakshakar b Bulsara | 0 |
| R S Patel c and b Bulsara | 0 |
| V Kaikeni c Pavri b Daruwalla | 16 |
| D Shete st b Tata | 25 |
| Godambe c Kapadia b Daruwalla | 30 |
| Kagal not out | 10 |
| Waderkar b Tata | 1 |
| Kharva run out | 2 |
| B Dalvi b Daruwalla | 16 |
| Total | 109 |

PARSI GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reporter b Patel | 5 |
| B Sanjana b Patel | 0 |
| F Kapadia b Kagal | 53 |
| S Chothia b Kagal | 7 |
| Dr Kanga l-b-w b Patel | 2 |
| Pavri run out | 19 |
| K Engineer l-b-w b Patel | 0 |
| Dr Tata b Patel | 2 |
| Maneckshah b Patel | 1 |
| Daruwalla c Dalvi b Patel | 1 |
| Bulsara not out | 6 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 110 |

#### ISLAM GYM. VS. YOUNG MUSLIMS.

The Islam Gymkhana beat the Young Muslims by 24 runs on Sunday afternoon. For the Young Muslims made 73 including 31 by Shaikh Mahomed, G Rasool took 5 wickets for 24 for the Gymkhana. The Islam XI made 97, the top scores being 23, and 22 by G Shaikh and Rasool. For the Muslims Fortwalla took 5 for 39 and Syed Ibrahim 3 for 17.

The score:—

YOUNG MUSLIMS.

Patakdawalla 13, A Kazi 0, S Ibrahim 16, Lokhandwalla 0, A Khan 0, S Mahomed 31, Fortwalla 6, Ismail Kasim 2, Abdul Mahomed 0, Ismail D 0, Chugtai 1, extra 1, total 73.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor 6, R Shaikh 0, H Tyabji 6, Barodawalla 0, G Shaikh 23, Rasool 22, Contractor 10, Idroos 5, Lakhani 1, Sahabuddin 1, C Tyabji 9, extras 15, total 97.

#### OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—The final of Men's 800 metres Relay Race in the Olympic Games was won by America in nine minutes 53 two fifth seconds, which is the world's record. Australia was second, Sweden third, Japan fourth and Britain fifth.—Reuter.

#### TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Tollygunge Autumn Meeting came to end today. From next Saturday Calcutta Monsoon races begin with its more serious aspect.

Details:—

THE SMALL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under which have never won open and under which have never won open race. Value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr Muir's SEABURY 9-0 Pice ..... 1
Mr Bromfield's RED DEVIL 11-9 Capt Pearson ..... 2
Mr Dunlop's WEE LADDIE 9-1 Mr. Tomlinson ..... 3
Mr Peter's GIGOLETTE 9-0 Mr Goodrick 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 5/8.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Red Devil, 6 to 4 Wee Laddie, fours Seabury, twenties Gigolette

THE LONG PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile.

Handicap for horses that have never won open race. Value Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs Dawson and Pierson's THE CHASE 10-4 Mr Sayers ..... 1
Mr Sigoa's SOME SWORD 10-7 Mr Tennent 2

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on The Chase, twos Some Sword.

THE CONSOLATION AMATEUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have run in but not won closed flat races. (Winners of Jiu Jitsu races and C L H races may enter) during monsoon meeting 1924.

Mr Meerza's MY FANCY 11-0 Mr Harveya 1
Messrs Dawson and Pierson's THE PLICAN 8-4 Mr Tomlinson ..... 2
Mr Vlasto's CELLOMONT 10-7 Owner ..... 3
Mr Page's RAVER 9-9 Owner ..... 4

Also ran:—Taliesin 11-0, Penelope 10-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 10 1/8.

Betting:—Evens The Plycan, twos Cellomont, threes My Fancy, ten to fifteen the others.

THE CONSOLATION JIU JITSU PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Handicap for approved bonafide hacks which have run in but not won Jiu Jitsu races or C L H races during monsoon meeting 1924 G. R., only who have never ridden winner under any recognised rules of racing C W 11st 7lbs or over.

Mr Field's WILD HARRY 50 yards Owner 1
Mr Barkmyre's MERCENARY 50 yards Mr. Tennent ..... 2
Mr Bacnyri's BRANDY SNAP 140 yards Mr Hill ..... 3
Mr Leonard's SHADY 120 yards Owner ..... 4

Also ran—Swanee 50 yards, Wild Thyme 70 yards, Spraggon 80 yards, Kolynos 130 yards. John 130 yards.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/8; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 7 and Rs. 38.

Betting:—Twos Mercenary, fours Wild Harry, Swanee, fives Spraggon, longer prices the others.

THE LONG PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 mile.

Handicap for horses that have never won open race. Value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr Finlayson's MOORHEN 9-3 (car 9-4) Owner ..... 1
Capt Selwyn's ROMMY 10-9 Mr Sayers ..... 2
Mr Meerza's BONNE SANTEE 9-7 Mr Harvey ..... 3
Mr Page's BANDALERO 9-12 Mr Porter ... 4

Also ran:—Bonniver 11-2, Boy Roy 10-10, Fishy 9-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36/8; Places Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 10.

Betting:—Twos Roomy, threes Bonnie Santee, fours Robroy, fives Moorhen, Bonniver, and Bandalero, tens Fishy.

THE CONSOLATION AMATEUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have run in but not won closed flat races (winners of Jiu Jitsu races and C L H races may enter) during monsoon meeting 1924.

Major Scott's MONSOON JACK 10-10 Mr. Sayers ..... 1
Mr Pollard's RED BOY 9-5 Mr Porter ..... 2
Mr Goward's STEPHEN 9-0 Mr Price ..... 3
Mr Mackenzie's SADOOL 10-7 Owner ..... 4

Also ran:—Wee Laddie 10-2, Some Boy 9-13, Jicky 9-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 10/8.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Monsoon Jack, twos Wee Laddie, four Red Boy, longer prices the others.

THE TRAINERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses.

Mr Meerza's POMMERY 9-11 Mr Harvey ... 1
Messrs Mears and Mackenzie's VERGER'S SECRET 9-0 Mr Tomlinson ..... 2
Mr Corrie's GONNE 11-5 Owner ..... 3
Mr Calder's GLENAPP 9-0 Mr Goodrick ... 4

Also ran:—Bristol Crest 9-0 (car 10-1).

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9/8; Places Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 6/8.

Betting:—25 on Pommery, twos Verger's Secret, threes Gonne, tens the others.

# CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, July 21.)

### BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR MENTION.

17-24—4285-21—Judah and S. Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3-24—3643-23—In person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and and v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4452-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserkanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Herilal Naritam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mentri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kuku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Voli Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

25-24—3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Jeygopal Gangabishen v Payne and Co.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G C Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

642-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Rai Bahadur Lala Sukansingh v The Eastern Trading Co, Motichand and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1503-24—Tyabji B and Co, Maithuradas Bulakhidas Mohota v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1256-24—Khandwalla and C, Rahimbhai Cassumbhoy v Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed, Sukhtanker and G.

126-24—Dalbai and Co, Jethamal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3746-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram vs Odharmal Majusing, Soonderdas and Co.

1766-24—Wadia G and Co, Jumabhoy Lalji and Co v Yusoof Ismailbhoy Abdulabhoy Lalji, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khatizabai widow v Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandes Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dalbhokar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotlal Muleband and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5660-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Herilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Melvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SHORT CAUSE.

936-23—Thakoredas and Co, Rajaram Gilda v Balkisson Hukmichand, Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B, Anpurnabai widow v Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sha Bhawanidas Tarachand v Laxmichand Nanchand and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Harides Jiwanji v Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand v Lakhmichand Nanchand and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Rupchand Jinnusingh.

2346-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd v Messrs Dhanji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

2776-21—Dabhtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd v Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas v Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—21—M B Chothia, Velimahomed Haji Gani v Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved v F N Davar.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal v Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2882-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and ors vJehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand, Judah and S.

2688-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v C M Parekh and ors, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji v Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Sanghavi and ors v Bai Raliat widow and ors, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2622-23—M B Chothia and Co, Khotaram Meghji v Chelaram Tejahan, Mulji Th and Co.

270-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Mahomed Jafier Muraj, Payne and Co.

2146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dalbhelker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

2123-23—Unwalla P and P, Jehangir Bapuji Vachha v Rustom Gustad Parekh and anr, M B Chothia and Co.

4180-23—Payne and Co, Chhotalal A Choohan v Ranchoddas Dhanji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4152-23—G B Pandya, The City Ice Supplying Co v Ryder Elahi Yusoof and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Chimanlal Chuntial Choksy, Dubash and Co.

2623-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulamhusein Haji Faki Mahomed v Dinshaw S Mistry, Merwanji K and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

794-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath v Dhanji Damji, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1547-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Yahyabhai S A Kayum v Syed Mahomed Jamad, Matubhai J and M.

FOR SPEAKING TO MINUTES OF ORDER.

48-23—Jamsetji R and D, Navnitlal Chotalal and anr v Hirabai widow, Shroff and L.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mofatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2233-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co v Mofatlal Gagalbhai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

2196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and ors v Doongersey Tricumdas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1090-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasammia Cumrudin and Sons v Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2304-19—Dikshit M and Co, Vithaldas Jugwandes v Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co, Unwala P and P.

784-23—Thakoredas and Co, Lalubhai Nagardas and anr v Tuljaram C Khandwalla, Jehangir M and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

876-24—Thakoredas and D, Mohanlal Chandalal vs Chandalal Dalichand and Co, Pandia and Co.

158-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purmanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

217-24—Dubash and Co, Dadatram Kudaymal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

3165-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishanbhai Waval v Ramsarup Bisani and anr, N C Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1503-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatabhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2953-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarson, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

I. A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

8-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Husseinbhoy Abmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Smetham B and L.

44-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia, Vachha and Co.

16-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Noormahomed Haji Allarakhia and anr, Dallas and Co.

30-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dorab J Tata and ors, Wadia G and Co.

48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancooverbai widow.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhrai Saravaji.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2332-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, Mulji Th and Co.

4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D, Ebrahim Abdul Husein and ors v Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

3985-21—Vrajlal and Co, Jagannath Chaganlal Bros v Padamsey Valabhdas and ors, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

5641-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Tucholer v Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3386-21—Dubash and Co, Shivbux Gorakhram b Mathuradas Manji, Mulla and M.

3041-21—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Tulsidas v Beharimal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.

2633-21—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Baburam v Mehtabrai Chuhamal, Amarchand and M.

4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas v Mihanlal Bhagwandas and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

4074-21—Payne and Co, Chinandus Fatechand v Mohanlal Bhagwandas and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

4056-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal and anr v The National Spg and Wvg Hosiery Mills Ltd, Raghavayya N and Co.

4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow v Khimchand Jhaver and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayen Gandhar v Bansilal Badrinarayen, Tyabji D and Co.

4150-21—Madhowji and Co, The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd v Haridas Jiwabhai.

4198-21—Amarchand and M, Maganlal Rancheddas v Popatlal Chaganlal, Kanga and Co.

4203-21—Dharamsey D and Co, Chundulal Dalichand and Co v The Maritime Insurance Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

4210-21—Subnis G and Co, Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar v Narayen Ganpatrao Navalkar, Jamsedji R and D, Subnis G and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4243-21—Amarchand and M, Kallianchand Sobhagchand v Chandanmal Ganeshlal, Shamrao M and H.

4250-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Mangaldas v Mulchand Jewantrai, Malvi M R and Co.

4251-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Kilachand Devchand and ors, Daphtary F and D.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

4270-21—Motichand and D, Jeewanlal Manilal v Popatlal Mulchand and ors.

4274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

4289-21—Mulla and M, B Vajifdar v Kandutta and Co, Framroze P Engineer.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### BILL COLLECTOR ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. H. P. Dastur, Luxmichand Govind, a Hindu bill collector was charged with being in possession of a forged currency note of Rs. 5.

The evidence showed that the accused went to the 'pedhi' of Valabhram Hemchand, a commission agent of Mulji Jetha Market on the 16th instant to pay a 'hundi' of Rs. 2,400. While the cashier of the firm was counting the amount he found a forged note of Rs. 5. The accused was handed over to the police.

The accused in his defence brought Morarji Raoji as a witness who stated that he had paid a 'hundi' of Rs. 500 to the accused which included the five rupee forged note in question. He did not know that it was a forged note.

His Worship acquitted the accused.

### HOTEL BOARDER'S NOCTURNAL GUEST.

Lingi Lari, a motor engineer residing at the Railway Hotel was awakened from his sleep at about 3 a.m. on Saturday by a slight noise in his room. On looking up he saw a Syrian named John Alia standing near his dressing table with his leather wallet in his hand. He raised an alarm whereupon the intruder stabbed him with a penknife in eight places about the neck, chest, ribs, etc. In the struggle, he managed to get hold of the knife and in self-defence struck his assailant in the abdomen forcing him to release his hold. The intruder then escaped from the room and fell down unconscious.

On the police going there John Alia was arrested and both he and the complainant were removed to E. G. Hospital where they were treated. John Alia was allowed to go but the complainant was detained, although none of his injuries are serious.

The accused is an Assistant Manager in the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, Basra and only arrived in Bombay on leave a week ago. He was staying in a room next to that of the complainant in the Railway Hotel. There are foot prints on a cupboard in the engineer's room, on the partition and on a wall by which the intruder had apparently made his entry into the room of the complainant. He was hard up and as he was anxious to return to Basra the motive of the nocturnal visit appears to be theft.

# CORONER'S COURT.

### ENGINE DRIVER'S FATAL FALL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Kavasji Dorabji (27) an engine driver of the G. I. P. Railway.

The evidence showed that on the 15th inst. the deceased was taking his engine from Sion to Thana, and while he was standing on the footboard with his face on the opposite side of the engine, near Sion railway crossing, the fireman saw him falling on the rail and he stopped the engine and picked him up. He was brought to Bombay and removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### DEAD BODY AT HORNBY VELLARD.

On Saturday at about 5-30 a.m. a police constable on patrol duty at Hornby Vellard noticed the dead body of a man aged 35 years. He had put on a dhoti and a shirt with blue and white stripes and looked like a Hindu. He had extensive wounds over his body and his skull was fractured. The body was removed to the morgue and police enquiries are in progress.

### OPIUM POISONING.

Hirubai (22) wife of Narain Bhiwa residing in a chawl at Tardeo was removed to J. J. Hospital on Saturday evening in an unconscious condition. Owing to some domestic trouble she bought some opium and administered it to herself. Her condition getting worse her husband reported to the police who removed her to J. J. Hospital.

### STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

About 100 men of Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd. who had struck work on Friday, have resumed work on Saturday as the management assured them to enquire into their grievances on Monday.

### PROTEST FROM DHANDHUKA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the citizens of Dhandhuka was held on the 14th instant under the presidency of Syed Bawa Mia Achha Mia when resolutions protesting against the actions of the organisers of the meeting held on the 12th instant were passed. Mr. Jetha Ranchoddas the president of the meeting was wrong in calling the meeting on that day inasmuch as no due and proper notice was given to the public neither were they allowed to put the right case before Messrs. Swami Narayen and Jamnadas Mehta. The information supplied to Messrs. Swami Narayen and J. Mehta was misleading and incorrect. The resolutions expressed regret at the action of the president in not allowing Mr. Ugamsi to speak and declared that Mr. Ugamsi was the right person to be the president.

### BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Public lectures will be delivered on Cooperation in the Lecture Hall, Ground Floor South Wing, University Building, by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute:—

Tuesday (22nd) at 5—6 p.m. on "History of Cooperation Abroad" by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., Vice-President, B. C. C. Institute.

At 6-30—7-30 p.m. on "Relation of Cooperation to the State" by Prof. H. L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., President, Bombay Branch, B. C. C. Institute.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute Inaugural Address by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., at 5 p.m.

Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B., R. F. A., Cooperage.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h. 17m.
July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 27 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 17m.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The G S K's steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 18th instant and due to arrive here via Colombo on 30th idem.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning the 21st instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 22nd instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

### FIRST AID CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Association of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation Dr. C. Martin, M.B., B.S., will deliver a series of 10 lectures on "First Aid" to prepare candidates for the diploma of the St. John Ambulance Association. The classes will be held once a week only on Thursdays at 6 p.m. at the C. Y. M. A. Sonatur Hostel, Roman Catholic Chapel House, Somapur. Students wishing to join may apply to the above address or to the Secretary C. Y. M. A. 20 B. Charni Road, Girgaum.

### SYDENHAM COLLEGE BANKING ASSN.

Mr. A. G. Gray of the Bank of India, will deliver the Inaugural Address of the Association at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m.

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION (BENGAL.)

Mr. H. C. Das Gupta, Secretary, N. C. E., Jadavpur (24 Parganas) writes:—

Candidates desiring to appear at the Public Technical (Secondary, Primary, and Survey and Draftsman Departments) Examinations, are asked to submit application in the prescribed form together with the requisite fees, on or before the 31st July 1924.

The dates of the Examinations will be notified hereafter.

### DONATION TO GUJARATI STREE SABHA.

Mr. Lhulabhai J. Desai, Bar-at-Law has very generously promised to give a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal for utilising the same in furtherance of the aims and objects of the Mandal in memory of his late wife Bai Jethabgavri who was for many years a patron and Vice-President of the Mandal.

### BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday). Music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. E. Behr.

PROGRAMME.

1. March—"Marche Nuptiale"—Carman.
2. Overture—"Die Matrosen"—Flotow.
3. From the opera "Serse"—"Largo"—Handel.
4. Gavotte and Charonne from "Idomeneo"—Mozart.
5. Wiegenlied—Brahms.
6. War March of the Priests from "Athalie"—Mendelssohn.
7. News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

### RAMKRISHNA ASHRAMS.

#### AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Messrs. C. V. P. Shivam and S. R. Subramanyan in course of an appeal to the public for financial help to the recently established Ramkrishna Ashram at Kher Road, near Bandra, says:—

"To help and propagate the noble Ideal of Practical Spirituality has come into existence the Vivekananda Society and the Ramkrishna Ashrams. There is one such Ashram established at Khar Road, near Bandra. The Ashram is now in charge of a Swamiji and is conducting a free Dispensary for the benefit of the poor and the needy. The Swamiji is also conducting weekly study classes. Much more has yet to be done, but the opportunities are sadly wanting. The purse is empty and the Ashram cannot even be properly lighted. Shall we of Bombay allow the mission of Ramkrishna to die for want of support? Shall we of Bombay allow the name of Vivekananda to be forgotten? Shall we not then water the tree and gather its fruits? Shall we not nurture this Living Faith and enable it minister to the wants of the humanity at large? Help, help from every well-wisher, rich and poor, is urgently needed. Will not philanthrophic Bombay respond."

# COMPANY REPORTS.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

*MONDAY, JULY 21, 1924.*


## THE PERSIAN TRAGEDY

The news of the lynching of the American Consul, Major Imbrie, by a mob at Teheran, comes to us as a bolt from the blue, and the subsequent telegram of explanation explains nothing to our intelligence. The first telegram ran as follows:—

The American Consul and the Oriental Secretary while photographing a public fountain were lynched by a mob. The Consul was killed and the Secretary, a police officer and six policemen have been wounded.

The second and explanatory telegram is this:—

The man injured when the American Consul was murdered was an American citizen Mr. Driller Seymur. He is not connected with the Legation. The fountain where the tragedy occurred was dedicated to an Imam, and an anti-Bahai miracle is alleged to have been performed there a few days ago, since when huge crowds have made pilgrimage to the spot. The funeral of the murdered man takes place to-day. It will be attended by the entire diplomatic corps. The tragedy is the culminating point in the anti-foreign, particularly the anti-British, agitation in the Native Press and elsewhere during the past months which Government appears unable to check owing to the lack of a proper press law.

We should have said, upon our previous information, and from our remembrance of the Morgan Shuster incident, that American citizens were quite popular in Persia. We had never in our life before heard of such a thing as "an anti-Bahai miracle," to which Reuter's correspondent refers as if it were a thing that is "performed" every day in Teheran. We have heard, it is true, of anti-Bahai agitation or emotion in Persia; and we should have thought that the mention of it, as a fact, in this connection, and also of the fact that huge crowds (of anti-Bahais presumably) were daily making pilgrimage to the public fountain which the American Consul rashly tried to photograph furnished a sufficient clue to the solution of the problem of the crime and rendered altogether irrelevant the last sentence of the explanatory telegram: "The tragedy is the culminating point in the anti-foreign, particularly the anti-British, agitation in the Native Press and elsewhere during the past months, which Government appears unable to check owing to the lack of a proper Press Law." What is a proper "Press Law" from the British point of view? We have never heard of such a thing in England; nor have we ever seen a law for the restriction of the freedom of the Press enforced in any country for the alleged protection of foreign interests which did not make the "anti-foreign agitation" worse instead of better. How could a "proper Press Law" have helped the Persian Government to deal with agitation which was manifest "elsewhere" than in the Press? Are all foreigners, particularly Britishers, Bahais or suspected of being Bahais, in Persia? And are the Persians so foolish as to attack a member of perhaps the only Western nation which they have always reckoned friendly to their country as the "culminating point in the anti-foreign, particularly the anti-British" etc?

We are not in Persia, we are in Bombay, while the author of these telegrams is presumably in Teheran itself; yet we dare to hazard the assertion that the shocking tragedy is wholly due to the rash action of the American Consul and his friend in trying to photograph a fountain which was at the moment an object of intense popular religious fervour and excitement. The objection of the Muslims, not only in Persia but in other neighbouring countries, to the intrusion of non-Muslims at religious functions, though it may be thought unreasonable or deplorable, is well known; so is their dislike of the appearance of the camera. For anyone to try to take a photograph of an object of devotion in presence of a fervent crowd of devotees in those countries is foolish; for anyone in European clothes to try to do so is to run the utmost risk. The casualties to the Persian police show, at any rate, that the Persian Government is free from blame in the affair, which we devoutly hope may not be made an excuse for any fresh restraint on Persian independence or, as Reuter's correspondent seems to wish, for the destruction of the freedom of the Press in Persia. It is to the freedom of the Press and national education that we look to rid the Persian people of that ignorance which is everywhere the bed of superstition and fanaticism.

## VOX EX MACHINA

It is simply wonderful to observe how in the hands of the enterprising correspondents of some British journals events are made so perfectly to fit in with their own or their journals' pre-conceived theories or notions. The "Daily Telegraph" has never concealed its strong opposition to any political concessions in India. It has never held, whether a quarter of a century ago or now, that there is any necessity to accelerate the progress of India on the path to Swaraj. The idea of India standing on her own legs even in some distant future is simply intolerable to the "Telegraph" and journals of its class. Holding such views, the journal and, of course, its correspondents like Mr. Percival Landon, come across events, like the communal riots at Delhi and Nagpur, which, they are agreeably surprised to discover, go to support their own long-cherished views about India. One deft twist of the facts and how perfectly they fit in! Says Mr. Landon: "the working out of the Reforms and especially the violence of the agitation among the politically-minded Hindus for a measure of complete Home Rule are at the bottom of both the increase in religious hatred and the dissaffection towards British Rule in non-Hindu communities." The "Brahmin—Non-Brahmin" stunt having been played out, correspondents like Mr. Landon are now obliged to revive the old Hindu-Muslim bogey and play one community against the other. Seeing that both the communities are now politically awakened, these correspondents realise the futility of any longer representing one of them as the victim of the other's exploitation and, therefore, requiring the special protection of a third party. Now, it is the bad example of the Hindus, infecting the Muslims, which is made an excuse for the repression of Hindus and Muslims both. The "Daily Telegraph", of course, is only too delighted to find its views supported by the recrudescence of disturbances and seizes the occasion to paint a fancy picture of India in the event of her ever being so unfortunate as to secure complete Home Rule. It says "religious antagonism would burst out in a catastrophic religious war" and urges the British Government not to yield to the clamours of Indian politicians for a revision of the Constitution before the statutory period. Mr. Landon has often, we understand, been the guest of the Viceroy at the expense of the Indian tax-payer; he enjoys the complete confidence of Simla officialdom; so it is not unnatural that there should be a remarkable coincidence between his views and those of officialdom upon the Indian problem. His utterances should be labelled "Simla Record number so-and-so", for the information of the unsuspecting British public.

## Notes of the Day.

### The Statistics Bill.

The Government of Bombay have published the text of a Bill, which they propose to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council, to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes. So far the collection of such information relating to various industries and occupations has been done without any recourse to legislation, save in the case of census returns. But for the sake of accuracy and completeness of such information, it is becoming increasingly necessary for Government to arm themselves with powers to enforce the rendering of information needed for administrative and other purposes by those engaged in the various industries, trades and occupations. The Labour Office has for some time been engaged in collecting statistics regarding wages, cost of living, the number of workmen employed in particular industries and so on. Most employers have willingly furnished all the information asked of them, but some have declined to give the necessary particulars. India, perhaps, alone among the civilised countries of the world, has still no legislation making it compulsory for employers of labour and others to furnish statistics of this kind. The Labour Office, Bombay, has published a list of legislative enactments adopted by other countries of the world which shows how far India lags behind other countries in this respect. The Imperial Statistical Conference which met in London in 1920 definitely supported the principle of collecting statistics under statutory powers. It is in accordance with the recommendations of that Conference and in the light of concrete difficulties which the Bombay Labour Office has had to face since then, that it is now sought to confer the necessary statutory authority on the Director of Labour and other officers deputed on his behalf by the Director for the collection of statistics.

### A Necessary Measure.

Though the principle of compulsion is seldom relished by those whom it is likely to affect, resort to it becomes inevitable so long as there are even a few employers of labour who refuse to furnish voluntarily the information needed for administrative purposes. It is reported that the Ahmedabad mill-owners heartily approve of the legislation. The attitude of the Bombay Millowners, however, is understood to be still one of vacillation between reluctant acceptance and dissent. It is stated that a section of them object to the principle of the Bill on the ground that the statistics which they may be compelled to communicate to the Labour Office are trade secrets of great value and if they leak out and the competitors of the Bombay millowners get possession of them, the local industry will suffer. What are these "trade secrets"? Are the scales of wages paid to the workmen or the number employed in each mill to be regarded as trade secrets? The Labour Office will not ask for information about any secret process of manufacture or about the design of a particular machine. It will ask for information about those matters only which are common to the industry as a whole and which can be disclosed without any harm to the industry. If there is any real trade secret, the provision in the Bill which penalises the disclosure of information by any Government servant engaged in the collection of such information ought to reassure the employers. The Bill prohibits the publication of any individual return or part of individual return without the previous consent in writing of the person giving the return. These and other safeguards ought to assure all concerned that there will be no misuse of the information which the Labour office will collect.

### Spain and the Riff.

The Spanish Government rather indignantly impugns the truth of the reports first published by a Paris newspaper "Le Matin," of signal victories achieved by the Moors of the Riff. We are aware that the French view of Spanish military efforts in Morocco is likely to be different from the Spanish view, but on the other hand the French are not friends to the idea of Moorish independence any more than are the Spaniards; they have hitherto acquiesced in the Spanish enterprise, and have ignored the Riffian cries for justice and for help, like every other country. The whole official propaganda of Western Europe (the rest of Europe having been destroyed by the Great War) has been a solid wall against the gallant but necessarily weak attempts of the Amir Abdul Karim to obtain a hearing for his country's case. The one thing that can break through such a wall of inhumanity (which extends far beyond the circles properly called official) is success; and only to success can we ascribe the publicity which the doings and aims of Abdul Karim and his brave men have received in Western Europe in the last few weeks. Spain has her pride, and nobody expects her to admit a great defeat, particularly when she had announced a special effort to end her little war in Morocco victoriously. Mr. Ernest Remnant, in the current issue of the "English Review" mentions an interview he had with General Primo de Rivera, "the Mussolini of Spain," in which the interviewer remarked: "It is universally recognised that the war is a drain upon the resources of Spain in men, money and energy, which is beyond her capacity to bear without injury to such national interests as education, the development of transport, roads, irrigation, etc. Stability, prosperity and contentment at home, no less than credit abroad, must depend, therefor, in a large measure upon the early settlement of this question. Both outside and inside Spain, the opinion is crystallising that unless it can be settled by military measures within the present year, then military operations should be confined to the protection of territory already occupied, with a minimum of expense." To which General Primo de Rivera "replied that the Government were very much alive to the heavy cost of the war and the necessity for its early reduction. He reminded me also that Spain had international treaty obligations in respect of Morocco. It was obviously impossible to press the question further." Mr Remnant adds, "One is permitted to guess what the plans of the Government may be, and I am inclined to predict that within the year this inglorious war, if not ended, will have assumed a new character of infinitely less cost to Spain. Should prove to be wrong, then I confess that my confidence in the successful emergence of the Directory from the present abnormal conditions would be considerably shaken." In undiplomatic language the above mean simply that, in the opinion of a shrewd and well-informed observer, the success of the present regime in Spain depends upon its giving up offensive war against the Riffian Moors. Inglorious that war has been to Spain throughout," the glory has been all to Abdul Karim and his men. When we remember that Spain actually, in Lloyd George's evil days, was allowed to recruit Englishmen in London for her unjust purpose, we wonder all the more at the change which has taken place in public opinion on the subject since then, a change which is unquestionably a great victory for Abdul Karim.

### The Crown of Theodore—A Precedent.

The Restoration to the Royal house of Abyssinia of the crown of the Emperor Theodore, looted by Field-Marshal Lord Napier from Magdala in 1868, and since exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, is an act of real diplomacy on the part of His Majesty King George V; for nothing could be better calculated to delight the Abyssinian people and convince them of the reality of England's present friendship for their country. But if the gracious act becomes a precedent, and this form of British diplomacy gains ground, not only the Victoria and Albert Museum, but also the British Museum will soon be threatened with depletion. If the new spirit spreads across the Channel, the Galleries of the Louvre will soon be nearly emptied and some of the public monuments of Paris will disappear or be disfigured. The Elgin marbles will go back to Greece, Cleopatra's needle will go back to Egypt, and half the art treasures and curiosities of Paris—the City of Loot, *par excellence*—will be dispersed to the four quarters of the world. Italy has been so much looted in the past that it is only fair that she should keep what little she herself has looted and Germany has been severely punished for her past propensities. England and France alone in Europe are able to afford themselves the pleasure of the new diplomacy, but America will be able to outshine them both whenever she may think it worth her while to do so. Her millionaires have spent a good deal of money in amassing treasure of a kind that will be highly serviceable in the new diplomacy. Can it have been that they foresaw the age of gifts as a successor to the age of poison gas?

### Monomania.

The following is an extract from a review in the "Near East" of a book called "Sport and Service in Assam, by Lieut.-Col. Alban Wilson, D.S.O.:—

The unexpectedness of political comments in a book of this character causes them to be read all the more closely, and one can scarcely congratulate the author upon their inclusion. He complains, for instance, that the deterioration in the duck shooting of Assam is due to "the success of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in stirring up racial feeling"; and one wonders whether this is really the case, or whether, by the exercise of a little tact and with a knowledge of the vernacular, the necessary assistance cannot be obtained from the boatmen as before. Again, the lurid picture of what would happen if the British left India was surely superfluous here. And it is extremely regrettable that he should have indulged himself in the remark that "all Orientals seem to be naturally cruel," particularly in view of the fact, demonstrated by Colonel Wilson's own admissions in this book, that he would not seem to have been in a position always to criticise the conduct of others.

Evidently the critic does not know his Anglo-India quite so well as we do, or, he would not have been surprised at evidences of monomania in a book on any subject written by an Anglo-Indian. It is called a book of "Sport and Service." The comments to which the English reviewer objects should merely be regarded as the "Service" part.

### A La Mode de Wembley.

By way of explanation of the following whimsical paragraph, we inform our Indian readers that Rodeo is the name of the Wild West Cowboy Exhibition at present going on at Wembley. The London "Outlook" wrote in mail week:—

"Something of a Rodeo competition seems to have broken out in Fleet Street lately. It began months ago, when the "Sunday Times" lassoed Lord Birkenhead, but the pace visibly quickened when that lively steer, the "Morning Post," seized the Dean of St. Paul's from under the very nose of Lord Beaverbrook, on the one and only occasion when the cowboy of the western world was asleep; whereupon the "Evening Standard" made a sudden dash into the ring and brought down the Headmaster of Eton with a heavy thud. That schoolmaster should be set to write lines somehow strikes me as comic. So far there have been no casualties, but if this merry sport goes on, nobody will be quite safe. The House of Commons will have to protect the Speaker, and Convocation to surround the Archbishops with a bodyguard of clergy against the Sunday papers. I hope the Pope is immune, but I can almost imagine some adventurous editor suggesting a weekly Friday article: "How it Feels to be Infallible. By the Prisoner of the Vatican."

### The Bond of Shylock.

Though his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has been in Bombay for over six months now, his knowledge of the administrative machinery in respect of many of the departments can hardly yet be complete. With regard to the Land Revenue Department especially, his Excellency must have but a vague idea of the workings of the machinery, which manufactures the grease which oils all the other departmental machineries and leaves something, over and above, in the hands of the Finance Member which helps him to tide over the winter. If Sir Leslie Wilson wants to see how the machinery works he cannot do better than look a little closely into the petition which the landholders of Rajuri Taluka, Junnar, have addressed to him. Since 1919, even according to official reports, famine and scarcity have been stalking through the taluka. Only during the last financial year, i.e., 1923-24, was there sufficient rain to raise a crop, though of a most meagre character. The official estimate put it at eleven annas in the rupee, while the non-official estimate, that is to say, the estimate of the people of the taluka itself, put it at about half the official valuation. In 1920-21, the Department, realising the plight of the landholders of the Taluka, agreed to suspend the payment of revenue, though it ought, in fairness, to have remitted the revenue altogether. Since then, one bad season has succeeded another and, as we have said, it was only last year that a crop could be raised. On the strength of this crop, the first for nearly five years, the Department wants to enforce payment of the arrears of 1920-21! Shylock's bond must be enforced and the Revenue Department must have its full pound of flesh. The landholders have paid in full the two instalments of assessment due for the year 1923-24, but over and above this the Department wants to screw out of them the arrears of 1920-21, though according to its own admission the crop was not a full one. Thus on a crop of only eleven annas in the rupee—assuming the correctness of the official estimate—the Department wants three instalments to be paid in the one year! For non-payment of the arrears three leading persons of the taluka were recently clapped into jail, about 430 forfeiture notices have been served on defaulters and about 150 distraints have already been made. The imprisoned persons have been released, but the distraints are proceeding merrily, though petitions and telegrams have been addressed to the Governor in Council and the Revenue Member, appealing for a halt in the campaign.

### The Real Wreckers.

It is the fashion in official and pro-official circles to describe the Swarajists as "wreckers," meaning the wreckers of the Legislative Councils. But a little reflection will show that the real wreckers of the Councils are not the Swarajists but unbending bureaucrats of the type of Lord Reading, Lord Lytton, Sir Frank Sly and Sir M. Hailey. Lord Lytton has light-heartedly prorogued his Council indefinitely merely because he has been thwarted in his attempt to reintroduce the rejected salaries of the Ministers as a supplementary demand. It was open to the Governor to bow to the decision of the Council, dismiss the Ministers who are unacceptable to the Council and take over charge of the Transferred Departments himself. But no! He is unwilling to recognise the authority of the legislature vested in it under the Government of India Act. He wants to demonstrate to the world that autocracy is not dead in India and that the legislature is but a sham intended to beguile the credulous Indians. He has, therefore, proceeded to treat the Council as if it were of no consequence, to be convoked and prorogued at his whim or as it suits official interests. He has sacrificed the convenience and interests of a whole Council, because he has been thwarted by a section of the Council in his designs to retain the Ministers in defiance of the will of the Council. In these circumstances, is not one justified in asking whether the real wrecker is not the unbending bureaucrat, who is prepared to throw the Council on the scrap-heap because it will not dance to the official tune?

### "Progress of Education."

We have received the first number of "Progress of Education", a journal devoted to the discussion of problems relating to the theory, practice and administration of education. The journal, which will be published six times a year, is edited by a Committee in Poona of men who are themselves engaged in the work of education, and who have started it as a medium for the expression of their views and sentiments on education generally and such educational problems as have special reference to the conditions of this province. There seems to be no reason, as they rightly urge, "why the Presidency of Bombay which is educationally as advanced as other provinces and is admittedly richer in self-less and devoted workers in the cause of education should allow her educational thought to die of indifference." Education being the root problem in this country, the need for journals with an aim like this is very great. The first number of the journal appropriately begins with an appreciative article on the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee who has done more than any single individual, save Gokhale, to advance the cause of education in the country. The other articles and the editorial notes will be found useful by those for whom they are intended. There is no mention in the journal of the activities with regard to national education in this Presidency.

## EGYPTIAN LETTER.

### BRITAIN'S HAND IN SUDAN

### PROTEST IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, July 1.

**Egypt and the Sudan.**

This last week has been one of great excitement and demonstration all over the country. The declarations of Lord Parmoor in the House of Lords about Britain's retention of the Sudan has raised a storm of indignation all over Egypt and led to demonstrations in Khartoum. Zaghloul Pasha offered his resignation in the face of the declarations of Lord Parmoor, but the Egyptian Parliament refused emphatically to accept it. All parties in the House gave him their unqualified support with regard to his policy about the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. H.M. King Fouad, too refused to accept Zaghloul's resignation and ordered him to remain in office. Demonstrations have taken place in every town in Egypt declaring that the Nile Valley cannot be partitioned and that Egyptians and Sudanese are one united people. Zaghloul declared in Parliament that Egypt cannot give up the Sudan which is the source of the life of Egypt. In Om Durman a big demonstration of over seven thousand in which King Fouad was cheered as King of Egypt and the Sudan was broken up by armed police who used their swords and several demonstrators were injured and wounded. Cables and letters are continuously arriving here, wherein the senders declare their loyalty and attachment to Egypt. The Wafd (the Zaghloul Party) has started a fund for the help of the Sudanese, injured in the demonstrations, and their families. Pessimism prevails here with regard to the forthcoming negotiations between Zaghloul and Ramsay MacDonald and many circles express the view that the Conference will not take place especially in face of the declarations of the British Premier in which he confirmed the declarations of Lord Parmoor.

**The Letter of Ibn Saud**

The Egyptian Press published a letter from H.H. The Sultan of Najd, similar to the one published in the "Bombay Chronicle." in which H.H. favours a Moslem Conference to settle the Khalifate Question and its holders and disapproves of King Hussein's action. This letter has been well received here and favourably commented upon.

**The Mahmal**

The differences between the Hedjaz and Egypt having been satisfactorily settled, the Mahmal (and the "Holy carpet)" has sailed for Jeddah two days ago with the usual pomp, taking the usual offerings.

**The Government and the Press**

The Government is taking a regrettable course with the opposition press and showing a spirit of vindictiveness towards its opponents. Criminal proceedings are being taken against several papers and their editors.

## INDIAN WOMEN DAY AT WEMBLEY.

### LADY WILLINGDON'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, July 19.

Arrangements under Viscountess Willingdon's chairmanship for Indian Women's Day at Wembley on 25th July are being completed. Princess Helena Victoria will preside over the morning session and Lady Cowasji Jehangir meets her at launch. Lady Sir Ali Imam, Doctor Kate Platt and Mrs. Chaudhari are speakers. Tableaux have been arranged by Mrs. N. C. Sen. In the afternoon Lady Tata will speak. A synopsis will present the story of Princess Reliba and Emperor Jehanghir. A large reception by Sir Dadiba and Lady Dalal will follow.—Reuter.

## DUKE OF YORK IN ULSTER.

### WARM WELCOME.

LONDON, July 19.

Belfast and towns and villages in Ulster were gaily decorated on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, who begin their week functions throughout Ulster on Monday. They were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the crowds on their arrival at Bangor near Belfast to-day.—Reuter.

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## CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

### U. P. UNANIMOUSLY VOTES FOR MAHATMA.

### MAHOMED ALI ON FUTILITY OF COUNCILS.

### HASRAT MOHANI ELECTED TO A. I. C C

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday at Allahabad. Moulana Mahomed Ali who had come specially to confer with the Provincial Committee members was offered a warm welcome.

Mahatma Gandhi's name alone was unanimously nominated for Congress Presidentship and resolutions one and three passed at the A. I. C. C. meeting held in Ahmedabad were adopted. Thereafter the Moulana was requested by the President to begin his talk with the members. The Moulana said that every individual, to whatever party he belonged, was entitled to create public opinion in his own favour. He persistently asked Swarajist members to end their Council-hobby, take to Charkha and fulfil other boycotts.

After the talk was over enquiries were made as to how many members present knew spinning and how many had actually spun thousand yards during the last three years. It was discovered that thirty-one knew spinning, eleven had spun thousand yards during the last three years and only seven had begun spinning according to Ahmedabad spinning resolution.

In the evening yesterday Moulana Manomed Ali addressed a large public meeting under the Presidentship of Mr. Tandon. The Moulana, expressing regret at the present deplorable condition of the country, exhorted people to take up the flag of Swarajya and carry it on to ultimate victory at all costs. He recited the couplet "Unhor meri phikra ghaphil ro khud apni qaid par. Jisko tu zewar sam jhata hai wahi zanjir hai." (Do not worry yourself about me, shed tears upon your own imprisonment. That same which you take to be an ornament is a fetter). He described in feeling terms as to how he was prohibited from entering Rampur, his birthplace, and how he along with his brother had been put to varied trials and sufferings by the Government. He had not come to speak ill of them but he had come to ask his own people, the Allahabad citizens, as to what and how they felt for Swaraj. He said "We must be free before a Muslim can claim to be a Muslim and a Hindu, Hindu. We are not human beings before we are free." He cited the examples of Ireland, Hungary, Afghanistan and Egypt and stated how they carried on their struggle for freedom. True, they took to the sword but Indians were unfit to do so. And then, owing to the blessings of British Raj, Indians were mostly without it. Indian conditions have come to such a pass that to talk of the use of sword was unpatriotic and inimical to the country's cause. The strongest weapon in the hands of the Government was our taking to violence and only they who wanted to throw India decades backward should encourage violence. Non-Violent, non-cooperation with the evil is the only remedy to make enslaved India free.

Proceeding, the Moulana laid stress on the five boycotts. While speaking on boycott of educational institutions he said he would provide schools for all who boycotted Government controlled institutions but those schools should be tolerated by students because they could not immediately be so well equipped as Government institutions were. "Our boys and girls," the Moulana said "may remain illiterate for the time being but the illiterate free is far better than the literate slaves. Some say that Government aid comes out of Indian money but to purchase Indian slavery in schools and colleges by Indian money is worse."

Speaking on boycott of foreign cloth the Moulana asked the people to discard foreign cloth. "That one boycott," he said" if made a success would bring Swaraj for India. Government and the rich say that Bolshevism is coming in India. "Yes, it is coming and no power can stop it from coming. Rather it has come and before long when the poor India realizes the tyranny of the rich and the Government it would by dint of its numbers and its strength in the twinkling of an eye free itself from their tyranny. The Bolshevist charkha would prove helpful.

Regarding Councils, the Moulana said" Councils should now come to an end. Swaraj will come through the people and not through the Councils. The Goddess of Liberty can be propitiated only by offering your necks and making sundry other sacrifices. Liberty is the greatest blessing of God and for that greatest sacrifices are needed.

The U. P. Congress Committee which was adjourned yesterday, resumed its sitting to-day at 9 in the morning. Certain vacancies in the All-India Committee were filled up by election. Moulana Hasrat Mohani was elected unanimously to one of the vacancies. Volunteer and Khadi boards as also a board for untouchables have been formed and a resolution that no Congress Committee shall set up any candidate for local and district boards on behalf of the Congress as such in future was passed. The meeting continues.

# THE RENT ACT.

## PLEA FOR EXTENSION.

### "MONSTROUS" TO ALLOW IT TO LAPSE.

### LANDLORDS' "FICTITIOUS AND DISHONEST AGITATION."

Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay, a public meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening to demand for the extension of the Rent Acts, Naib Dastur R. E. Sanjana presiding.

The Chairman said he was sure that if they made their request to Government in a proper way, Government would accede to it. The Rent Act had already done a great deal of good to people and it was necessary that its scope should be further extended at least by five years, if not by ten years. In spite of all what the landlords might say, it was essential that there should be a further extension of the Act, on account of the abnormal depression now prevailing. Trade had waned, and the middle classes were in great difficulties; many had lost their jobs, owing to the slump in trade. To do away with the Rent Acts now would mean great hardship to the citizens of Bombay, and he was sure that the present Governor would not give way to the interested and selfish cries of the landlords. Even in England they had extended the Rent Act, and he was surprised that the landlords of Bombay were asking the Government to allow the Rent Act to lapse. Certainly the housing conditions in Bombay were no better than in Calcutta or London, —it anything they were worse,—and yet it was asked that the Rent Acts should be done away with. If there were vacant houses in Bombay, it was not because there was no demand for houses, but because the rents asked for them were too high for the pockets of ordinary people. Mad speculators could not by any means expect to get an economic return on the properties purchased by them in the war time boom, and yet these very people were asking that the Rent Act should not be extended. It was ridiculous to equate the interests of the millions of Bombay with those of a few landlords, and the few monopolists should not be allowed to operate against the interests of the majority of people. At any rate the time had not yet come for Government to listen to the selfish demands of the few landlords of Bombay and inflict a new imposition on the people of Bombay, which the present conditions did not warrant. Were the rich people to be made richer still, and the poor poorer? It would be monstrous to do so at this particular juncture.

SUFFERING OF MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr. Manekji K. Patel moved:—

Resolution (1):—"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal, is of opinion that the shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay, both for residential and office purposes, is yet so frightful, and there is such little chance of the condition being improved in the near future, that the Bombay Rent Act applicable to them should be extended by Government up to the end of 1930. The meeting approves of the memorial that was adopted at a public meeting of the Parsis held on the 1st March last, in connection with the matter, in the hall of the Anjuman's Fire Temple, a copy of which has ben forwarded to H. E. the Governor in Council."

Mr. Patel said it was a matter of deep regret that the Bombay Tenants' Association which was interested in the matter, and had boomed itself so much, had done so very little for the tenants of Bombay. The primary cause of the present scarcity of houses was the operations of the Improvement Trust, which had destroyed nearly 20,000 houses. Instead of houses the Trust had given them broad, straight roads, for the rich people. While in England new loans were issued by Government for building new houses, in Bombay new loans were made to the Trust for demolishing old houses, and constructing new roads, but not new houses. All those conditions which were obtaining in the city when the Rent Act was first enacted, were still there, and no improvement worth the name had taken place. Educational institutions would suffer equally with middle class tenants if the Rent Act were abolished now. The Development Department had not yet fulfilled its promises of providing houses for the people and if the Rent Act were done away with now, it would mean a disaster of the worst type to the people of Bombay. Landlords had no consideration for anybody or for anything, except for themselves and their pockets, and the memorial which they had submitted to Government a few days ago was based on misstatements and wrong facts and it deserved to be thrown into the waste paper basket, because it was not worth the serious consideration of any one, much less the Government. The principle of supply and demand was no longer applicable to the housing conditions in Bombay, and the agitation now set up by the landlords of Bombay was fictitious and dishonest and should not be countenanced by Government. The hail of the Improvement Trust that they had lost as much as nine lakhs owing to the default of the tenants, after all did not amount to much, for it was only about 1 per cent. of the total rents of that body. In England the Government encouraged sub-tenancies, but in Bombay that was the greatest count in the indictment by the landlords of the tenants.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said she had come there to show that all communities in Bombay were united in their demand for the extension of the Rent Acts and even Europeans were interested in this demand. The people of Bombay were paying the major part of their income in rents and nothing was left to them to meet their other requirements. It was the duty of Government to remove their grievances, but unfortunately Government was blind to their sufferings, and she hoped that the united demand of the people of Bombay would be listened to and given the attention it deserved.

The resolution was then passed.

GOVERNMENT'S WASTEFUL SCHEMES.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved:—

Resolution (2):—"This meeting is further of opinion that the housing problem would never have arisen if the Government had spent in building houses on unoccupied plots of land, both in Bombay and the suburbs, the crores of rupees it has been wasting on reclamation or rather on the whole of the so-called Development Scheme. Even now, the present difficulty would be easily overcome, if the Government were to advance loans on easy terms to responsible public bodies and raising new structures on vacant plots of land abandoning their expensive and terribly wasteful scheme of demolishing the existing houses."

Mr. Balubhai said instead of building houses on land which was there already, Government were reclaiming land from the sea for building houses and that was a novel way of removing the present housing difficulty! Most of the money spent in connection with the Development Department had gone to England, and Indians had not benefitted much. But it was a foreign Government, and their interests and those of the people were not identical as in England, hence all their sufferings and difficulties. In England Government had given nine crores of rupees for new houses, and what had they done in Bombay? It was because England had a National Government, which had the interests of the people at heart, but in India they had a foreign Government, which was more interested in reclaiming land from sea than in building new houses for the houseless. They could not expect the Government, therefore, to help them to build new houses. He was sure that if the people of the Presidency but united together in this common calamity, and demanded the scrapping of the Back Bay Scheme, Government would have to do so. If they would only send such men into the Councils as would support the demands of the people, at the next elections, he was sure that the Rent Act would permanently be kept on the Statute books. He asked all the other communities in Bombay to co-operate with each other for the common good.

Mr. U. K. Oza said the Back Bay Scheme was more beneficial to the foreigners than to Indians. It was not for the good of the common people, but for the army and the rich men of Bombay. If instead of throwing all these millions into the sea, Government had spent them on new houses, he was sure Government could have created a new Bombay,—healthier, better, cleaner and more beautiful. It was not in the interests of the people to persist in this hair-brained scheme, he said.

Mr. Talyarkhan suggested that a deputation should be organised of the tenants of Bombay to wait on the Governor, and represent matters to the Legislative Council.

Prof. Dadachanji further supporting said all landlords were not dishonest or bad, and all the tenants were not angels. But the law should not press heavily on any particular class or community. He assured the other communities that Parsis were with them in any good fight, they might carry on.

The resolution was passed.

### PIMPALWADI TENANTS' DEMAND.

Under the auspices of the Pimpalwadi Tenants' Association a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to request the Government to extend the present Rent Act for a period of five years.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, the President of the Association in proposing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to take the chair said for some time past some of the landlords of Bombay had bestirred themselves against the poor tenants and had formed an organization to oppose the extension of the Rent Act. He feared that if the Rent Act was not extended for some years more, it would spell disaster to hundreds and thousands of the poor of the city. He hoped the appeal made to the Bombay Legislative Council by various organizations on behalf of the tenants would prove successful. The proposition being duly seconded, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta occupied the chair.

Mr. Mehta then in opening the proceedings said the conditions that prevailed in 1918 which were responsible for enacting the

(Continued on next page.)

## THE DELHI TROUBLES

### END IN SIGHT?

### COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 19.

The folowing telegram has been sent with official approval:—

Unexpectedly this evening the conference between the Mussalman butchers and Hindu Jats turned out to be very successful. A compromise between the parties was announced and a procession of these two communities led by Chaudhari Risal Singh, Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Rai Bahadur Durga Pershad and Chaudhari Saddiguddin marched from Sardar Bazar through Chandni Chowk proclaiming Hindu-Muslim unity, telling everybody not to fight anymore and shouting that there was no more danger and all shops should be opened immediately. The immediate effect of this was rather panicky. As the people thought that a big mob was coming to attack them, they immediately began to run on all sides, the merchants closing their shops. But when the nature of the procession was known they became cooler and realised their ridiculous position.

It is difficult to say what effect this procession would produce for it was too late in the evening to reopen the shops. It will be known to-morrow morning.

### BASELESS RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 20.

The following message has been sent with official approval:—

In connection with the present communal tension in Delhi the most unfortunate thing that happened last night was the assault on two Hindus in Mattiya Mahal about half past ten. One of them was beaten with lathis and also received a stab from which he died within a few minutes. The other received lathi blows only and his injuries are not serious. In consequence of this, most of the shops remain closed up till now. The police are investigating and have made several arrests. It is also reported that a Hindu tongawalla was assaulted last night near the Jumma Masjid. The tongawalla has not appeared before the police as yet, but the story of the assault is supported by the presence of blood stains on the pavements of the road. Barring these incidents quiet prevailed last night.

The Chief Commissioner is now issuing daily bulletins giving the correct news of the previous 24 hours. These bulletins are translated and pasted in prominent places throughout the city. There have been wide spread rumours of the influx of large number of Pathans and Jats into Delhi. The police have made repeated investigation into these rumours, but have not been able to find any foundation for them.

There has not been any large emigration out of Delhi due to the fear of riots but a few wealthy Marwari merchants who usually go out of the city, whenever there is any trouble have now left. Besides these no permanent residents have left the place.

## AMERICAN LAWYERS IN ENGLAND.

### GUESTS OF LAW SOCIETY.

LONDON, July 19.

A notable gathering of American lawyers have arrived in London as the guests of the English Bar Law Society. The Canadian Bar Association party comprises 2,000 Americans and 550 Canadians, including their wives. The Americans are headed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, and their party includes ex-Ambassador Choate, Chief Justice Taft and Solicitor-General Montgomery Beck. A fine programme of hospitality has been arranged among which are a Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, a banquet at the Mansion House and luncheons and receptions at Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities and both Houses of Parliament.—Reuter.

## MARTIAL LAW IN TEHERAN

### ARRESTS OF SUSPECTS.

LONDON, July 20.

Teheran.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Teheran. Several arrests of suspected persons have been made.—Reuter.

## THE TEHERAN MURDER.

### MAJOR IMBRIE THE VICTIM.

Teheran.—The murdered Consul is Major Imbrie.—Reuter.

## INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

### WORK CONTINUING REMARKABLY

LONDON, July 20.

A communique with reference to the Inter-Allied Conference says that work was continued remarkably yesterday by the Committees and satisfactory progress has been made. The first and third Committees have completed their tasks in general agreement and the second Committee expects to conclude its work on Monday, after which a plenary sitting will be held at the earliest time.—Reuter.

## HEAVY FLOODS IN S. INDIA

### COUNTRY, A VAST EXPANSE OF WATER

### TRAIN SERVICES DISORGANISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

The reports that are being received about the floods in several places in Southern India continue to be alarming, picturing as they do all the places watered by the Cauvery, Coleroon, Bharat and other important streams of the South as one vast expanse of water. Huge bridges such as those over Coleroon and over Bharat rivers and several culverts on the railway lines have collapsed or been washed away and through communication in these areas on the South Indian Railway has been suspended and it will be impossible to resume it, in many cases for several weeks. The collapse of the bridge over Bharat river between Shoranur and Cheruthurathi has paralysed through communication on the Cochin State Railway for at least about two months and breaches west of Shoranur have seriously affected the train service in the district of Malabar. Owing to breakdown of wires caused by floods telegraphic communication with all the west coast stations, west of Olavakot, has been interrupted. In the metre gauge section of South Indian Railway the line is reported to be unsafe and is under water in many places. Train services to places west of Trichinopoly Fort station also have been suspended. Owing to heavy floods and consequent breaches on the railway line between Sundara Perumal Koil and Papanasam on the Tanjore Mayavaram section of South Indian Railway all through trains will be diverted through Mayavaram, Tiruvalur, Tanjore route. Information obtainable in Madras shows that water has risen 3 to 4 inches above the railway line causing several breaches on that line.

### DIVERSION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Egmore, Madras, South Indian Railway, wires:—At about sixteen hours on 19th July the line was breached at mile 201/2 and 5 between Sundara Perumal Koil and Darasuram. Transhipment is impossible. Through trains are being diverted via Mayavaram, Tiruvallur Junction. Through running will only be possible when the floods subside.

### SLIPS AT TEESTA VALLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KURSEONG, July 19.

Owing to heavy slips at Teesta Valley between miles 18 and 21 Mails and passengers will have to be transhipped for about four days.

## INDIANS IN KENYA.

### JAPANESE CONSUL'S ADVICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, July 20.

Before the Japanese Consul sailed for South Africa he stated in an interview that for solving the racial problem Indians should live upto the civilized standard, avoiding "poorly" living. The solution, he said, was that educated better-class Indians, capitalists and agriculturists should immigrate to Eastern Africa.

Sjt. Dhanvatraj Desai has been released. He appealed Kenya Indians not to forget the dates of 24th and 25th which were the White Paper days. Humiliation, he said, could not be swallowed. He exhorted all to work constructively, unceasingly, till the White Paper was destroyed and the Governor recalled.

## NEW LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

### THE KING PRESENT AT CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

LONDON, July 19.

The new Cathedral at Liverpool was consecrated in the presence of the King and Queen. The Archbishop of York presided over the service, at which eight Archbishops, twenty-five Deans and forty Bishops were present. The King's speech and service were broadcasted. The portion of Cathedral consecrated is one-third of the whole which will be one of the largest Cathedrals in the world when it is completed twenty years hence. It will cost two million sterling.—Reuter.

## MUSLIM EDUCATION.

### GOVERNOR AT POONA ANJUMAN.

#### REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of welcome from the Anjuman-i-Islam. Poona, said:—

"The question of Mahomedan education is one in which I have already shown, I trust, that I take a very great interest, and I am glad to learn that, in the matter of literacy, the Mahomedan community has ceased to occupy the very backward position which it did some twenty years ago. You will, I feel sure, join with me in attributing an important share of the improvement which has taken place in this respect in this Presidency to the devoted work in the cause of Mahomedan education, as a Member of my predecessor's Government, of the distinguished President of the Legislative Council. You have alluded to the fact that two of my three Ministers belong to your community; I am glad to learn that they enjoy, as I am sure they deserve, your fullest confidence, and I feel that you require no further assurance from me that the interests of your community in Educational matters will not be neglected. I have, however, already on many occasions, consulted the Minister for Education on this important subject, and I find that a good deal is now being done for the training of Urdu teachers which is one of the most important requirements. There are already three Government Central Schools, with hostels attached, and more such schools will be opened when funds permit. From these schools the would-be teachers can pass on to the Training Colleges, of which there is one in each division, and they pass out as First and Second Year Trained Teachers.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Again, in order to encourage English education, special scholarships for Mahomedan boys have been provided for some years both in High Schools and in Colleges and indeed they appear to be more favourably treated in this respect than the boys of the backward Hindu Communities, to whom similar concessions have been extended this year for the first time. Again ten per cent. of the admissions to the Medical and Engineering Colleges are reserved for Mahomedans apart from those admissions which they can secure in open competition with other communities. I mention these facts to show that Government cannot be charged with the complete neglect of your interests, and I can assure you that your detailed requests in Educational matters will receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

With regard to the representation of Mahomedans on the Poona City Municipality, I find that the principle of representation in proportion to population has been accepted by the Legislative Council. Your community in Poona numbers about 12 thousand and consequently if the proportion were strictly observed they would be entitled to less than 4 out of the 43 elective seats. In fact, however, they have 5 seats assigned to them, and if they claim more I fear it will be necessary first to obtain the approval of the Legislative Council to some modification of the principle to which I have referred. Purely as a question of principle, I cannot say that I am in favour of communal representation, but the conditions of India are so exceptional that in the present circumstances, I cannot believe that any other system would be possible, and while I should be glad to see the day when communal representation was no longer necessary I think it can only come when you are yourselves satisfied that your interests will not suffer by its abolition.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The improvement which has taken place in the educational qualifications of Mahomedans has, I am glad to say, rendered it possible to employ them in greater numbers in the public services. As you are all aware, a considerable measure of preference is at present shown to members of your community in this respect, but I feel sure you will agree that the public has a right to receive value for the money spent on the public services, and that it is impossible for Government to disregard qualifications entirely in making appointments.

The question of making return tickets compulsory for pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz is one with which the Government of India is at the moment more directly concerned, but I can assure you that the views you have expressed on this important question will be communicated to the Government of India."

"Your community may rest confident, that whatever lies in the power of Lady Wilson or myself to do in order to ameliorate the conditions under which the working classes live will be done with a whole hearted desire to make their lives happier and their prospects brighter. In this effort, as in all other fields of progress, I am sure we shall have every help from members of your community."

## REPLY TO A. F. I. ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address of welcome from the Anjuman Faizul Islam Association of Poona, in the course of his speech said: "Since I landed in India, it had been my desire to study social and political movements among all sections of the community, and I am glad to learn that the heavy strain imposed upon the Mahomedan community in its relations with Government by some of the unfortunate aspects and consequences of the war has now been very largely removed. The future still holds some difficult problems for your community but I trust that the question of the Khilafat, to which you have referred will be solved at the world conference which is to be held with this object in view. As you are aware, neither my Government nor the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government has any intention of interfering in any way in this question which is a purely religious one and must be settled by you yourselves, but I wish to assure you that I shall follow with sympathetic interest the negotiations which may take place and to convey to you my earnest hope that the final solution may be satisfacory to you all. You of course, know that I received this morning an address from another Mahomedan Society of Poona.

His Excellency continuing said: My reason for accepting two addresses from associations of the same community was that I deserved to have the fullest opportunity of ascertaining the wishes and understanding the difficulties of all sections of the community, and I thought it possible that you might desire to bring forward some special matters for my consideration and for the consideration of my Government. From a perusal of both addresses, however, I find and, I am very pleased to find, that there was really no important difference separating you and that your interests and aspirations are practically the same as those of the other society. In this I find grounds for hoping that on the next occasion on which I have the pleasure of meeting the representatives of the Mahomedans of Poona, I shall be able to meet them all at one gathering.

The main points affecting your community to which you invited my attention are Mahomedan education and the employment of Mahomedans in the Public Services. The latter is really closely bound up with the former. Whatever may have been the case in the past, no one can say that there is now discrimination against Mahomedans in the matter of appointments. On the contrary, they receive a very considerable measure of preference, as compared with some of the more advanced communities, and in view of the interest now taken in education by your community, I trust it will not be long before you can meet competition from any quarter on equal terms. Until then, I think it only right that my Government should continue to give such preference to Mahomedan candidates as the situation requires. In this connection, I will undertake that the memorial which you propose to submit will receive the most careful consideration from my Government."

## PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

### MR. DAS' ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. C. R. Das, leader of the Swaraj Party, replying to questions put to him by the General Secretary of the Bihar Panchayat Association states that he does not desire any friction between landlords and tenants. He is opposed to the idea of such a classwar and is of opinion that the question of the repeal of the Permanent Settlement should no be raised now. It might well be dealt with when self-Government was attained, and even then, as a matter of agreement between the landlords and the tenants.

## LIBEL ACTION AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

### LOWER COURTS JUDGMENT CHALLENGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 18.

At the Hight Court to-day Justice Mr. Ramesam and Justice Mr. Reilly took up for hearing the appeal preferred by Mr. L. A. Subbarama Iyer, High Court Vakil, Palghat, against the Judgment of the subordinate judge of Calicut awarding damages of Rs. 6,000 in a libel action brought by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, against five members of the Congress Emergency Committee of whom the appellant was one, for publishing a report about the Ottapalam disturbances alleged to contain defamatory statements against the plaintiff. About the third week of April, 1921 in the course of a series of conferences held at Ottapalam, in the Malabar District, an assault on some Congressmen took place on 26th April in which some of the special force, stationed there was alleged to have taken part. The Congress Emergency Committee, appointed to report on this incident, published a report which contained statements such as "We consider that the evidence is conclusive and unimpeachable about the complicity of Mr. Hitchcock in the transaction." Mr. Subbarama Iyer was the only contesting defendant in the Lower Court, the other defendants having either declined to plead for want of faith in the administration of justice or remained *exparte*.

GROUNDS FOR APPEAL.

The grounds of appeal are, among others, that the Lower Court misunderstood the appellant's defence, that it erred in rejecting the appellant's petition to frame specific issue as to whether he wrote or published or caused to be published a report in question and that even on the evidence, as it stands, the plaintiff has not established his case as against the appellant.

The Counsel for the appellant denied that the appellant was a member of the Committee or that he had any part in the enquiry or the publication of the report, that the report was written by Mr. K.P. Kesava Menon and published in Madras by Mr. Prakasam and that the appellant's name was added to the Committee under the presumption that he would accept the report and consent to its publication.

## THE RENT ACT.

Continued from previous page.

Rent Act were still in existence in one shape or the other. In fact the conditions now were worse than they prevailed five years ago. There was an unprecedented trade depression combined with tremendous unemployment and if the Rent Act was not extended it would bring ruin and disaster to many a home. Sir Vishwesarava who had recently reported on the retrenchment in the Bombay Municipality had said that the condition of the Bombay city was worse than that obtaining in the densely populated cities in England like Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds. That the rent of Bombay city was fifty per cent more than that which prevailed in London. The speaker then gave his personal experience of London life and said he had engaged a house with twelve rooms with electric light and water convenience and a garden in the front at a locality like Chowpaty in London at a rental which did not come to even Rs. 125 per month. In Bombay a house like this would not be had at even Rs. 250 per month which showed that Bombay was much dearer in rent than even London. The landlords of Bombay had organized themselves against the tenants, and he thought it was natural as they should look to their interests, but it was the duty of the tenants to agitate and organize themselves and send message to the 111 members of the Bombay Legislative Council and inform them that if the Rent Act was not extended, the poor tenants of Bombay comprising nearly a million souls would be ruined. When Mr. Lloyd George, the late Premier of England, introduced the National Insurance Act he told the rich landlords that it was like a security against revolution. That it was introduced for the safety of the rich rather than the poor. The Rent Act too, Mr. Mehta said, should be extended by the Government for the safety of the rich landlords and Government in extending it should tell the landlords that it was done so as a security against revolution of the poor and down-trodden tenants and therefore it was in their own interests. It was very well, he said, for rich men like Mr. J. B. Petit to agitate against poor tenants, but he was living in a palatial house which could accommodate 2,000 poor persons and in his ease and luxury he forgot perhaps the humble hearths of the poor and their hardships of living in the slums. There were rich and fat landlords residing at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill who were occupying as much as 12,000 square yards of space for their living single-handed while there were poor and down-trodden tenants who lived by the dozen in a small room admeasuring hardly twelve by twelve square yards. The landlords therefore should desist from their agitation against the tenants if not for anything else at least for the sake of humanity.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Pimpalwadi Tenants' Association on Saturday, the 19th July, 1924, in the Marwadi Vidyalava Hall, does hereby resolve to request the Government of Bombay to give full support to the extension of the present Rent Act regarding business places and residence for a period of five years from the date of its expiry."

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Joshi said he did not see any reason or circumstance to justify the withdrawal of the Rent Act. The landlords said the Government had no business to interfere in their private matters. But if the landlords did not want to protect the tenants by Government intervention they should be consistent and likewise should not ask Government to extend protection to certain industries in which they as capitalists were interested. For instance, in regard to iron and steel industry the landlords who were the investors in other way were asking Government to intervene and protect that industry, in other words, to protect their interest. Besides, Mr. Joshi submitted there were articles which in case of scarcity could be imported from other countries. Houses and land were such things that they could not be imported from anywhere and in case of scarcity should be controlled and protected by Government. The tenants did not ask for decreasing the rent, but they submitted not to increase their rent more than 10 per cent., or standard rent. The tenants were prepared to pay the rent they were paying all along, all that they wanted was to keep up the same rent and in that case no landlord was going to be poor or widow landlady going to be ruined. He said there was no logic in this argument of the landlords. The whole argument was that the landlords wanted to profiteer and as a man had no reason to complain if he was not allowed to steal likewise a landlord should not complain if he was not allowed to profiteer. He knew of some cases at Girgaon where the rent of some controlled shops was only Rs. 30 while in the opposite line rent of uncontrolled shops was Rs. 200. This exposed the argument of the landlords to its true logical conclusion. Some landlords also said that the Ballard Estate did not pay proper interest. Mr. Joshi submitted it was because fabulous price on speculative basis was given for the land. For this the landlords should not expect the tenants to pay the penalty. The tenants did not ask them to speculate and pay fabulous price. If they paid Rs ten lakhs for the land which was worth only Rs. one lakh and expected interest on Rs. ten lakhs, certainly the tenants would not pay. He urged the tenants of the city to organize themselves to counteract the propaganda of the landlords.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in seconding the resolution said the Rent Act was a war measure and it should be still continued like other war measures. Super Tax was a war measure and it was not abolished yet then he failed to see why Rent Act should be abolished. Sir George Lloyd the late Governor had once said in defending the Development Department that eighty per cent. of the people of Bombay lived in a single room tenement. If that was true he had the authority of the late Governor to support the Rent Act, for its withdrawal would affect 80 per cent. of the poor people of the city. In England the Rent Act was still in existence and the present Labour Government had challenged their opponents in Parliament in regard to the housing scheme. If India had her own Government her representatives too would have challenged their opponents to fight out on this issue in a fresh election but unfortunately in this country the condition was just the reverse and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the member in charge of this statute too was not an elected member but a nominated one which was an anomaly in this country.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in supporting said vested interests had ranged themselves against tenants and had pledged to prevent the extension of the Rent Act. Though the war was over the conditions which justified the Rent Act still existed. Adverse business conditions, dwindling trade, financial slackness and unemployment were the unfortunate tales of Bombay and the abolition of the Rent Act would enhance the distress of the vast majority of the population, comprising Indians, Europeans, and Anglo-Indians. The Rent Act did not preclude legitimate profit but it prevented a landlord from profiteering at the expense of the tenants. Certain landlords who seemed confident that the Rent Act as applied to offices would not be extended have already served their tenants with notices to quit or pay an enhanced rental after the 31st of August.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay further supported and the resolution was put to votes and carried.

Mr. Balubhai Desai then moved: That this Council earnestly requests all members of the Legislative Council to support the bill for the amendment of the Rent Act at the ensuing sessions of the Council at Poona.

Mr. Desai said if the Rent Act was not extended thousands of people will be thrown out of their houses and they will have no room even to spin their rant'as At the time of last elections many candidates had given them all sorts of promises to do wonderful things for them if they were elected, but when the resolution in regard to the cancellation of the deportation order against Mr. Horniman came before the last session of the Council, one of their own elected members of that constituency, viz: Dr. Dadachanji, did not only vote against that resolution but also in the name of the constitutional party influenced some others too to vote against it. Mr. Desai urged the electors to inform their representatives through this resolution to vote in the interests of their voters only and not to betray them again.

Mr. D. D. Engineer seconded and Mr. Ratilal supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Swaminarayen (M.L.C.) then moved: That this meeting authorizes the President to forward the said resolutions to proper quarters on behalf of this meeting.

Mr. Swaminarayen said the foreign power was sustained by vested interests and as landlords comprised vested interests Government were silent so far. It was right therefore for the tenants to hold meetings and send their representations to Government because when the Salt Tax was raised from one rupee four annas to two rupees eight annas and no protest was made by the Indian public Lord Reading said the people raised not a word of protest against it, viz:, they acquiesced. By requesting the Government to extend the Rent Act the people were not asking much in view of what was done in this regard in England. Mr. Swaminarayen said in England the Government even went so far as to demand rent free habitation for the people who were unemployed by bringing the Eviction Bill. The citizens of Bombay had not made such an absurd demand but only had made a request for the extension of the Rent Act and retention of the present scale of rent.

Mr. Mavlankar (M.L.C.) seconded but he indulged in politics in his speech defending the promises, principles and practice of the Swarai Party and Mrs. Hodgkinson withdrew at this stage as she said the speaker was drifting into politics for which the meeting was not called.

The resolution was carried and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

I

Sir,—The Memorial submitted by the landlords of Bombay against further retention of the Rent Act contains amongst other things the specious plea that the said Act forces the poor widows who own houses to be satisfied with one meal a day and asks in all seriousness if that is equitable and just. I refuse to admit the assertion that widowed land-ladjes have been put to any special difficulty on account of the Rent Act, many tenants are foreigners to a full and contented meal. Supposing for arguments' sake that the widows are hard hit, may we ask what is the total of such widowed land-ladies and that of the other tenants? Which is the lesser evil—the suffering of the few or the suffering of the many?

Herewith I am giving two tables for which I have taken the figures from the 1921 Census. Though they do not give full particulars, they afford to have an insight into actualities:—

(1) Persons living principally on their income viz., house-rent receivers, receivers of svamitva profits from Patilki and Kulkarnki Watans, proprietors (other than of agricultural lands) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners:—

| Area. | Males. | Females. | Dependents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay City. | 10,854 | 3,194 | 986 |
| „ Suburban Division and District. | 1,635 | 479 | ,114 |
| British Districts in Bombay Presy. | 66,053 | 18,782 | 5,146 |

(2) Those serving in Post Offices, Telegraph and Telephone, Public Administration and Textile Workers:—

| Area. | Males. | Females. | Dependents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay City. | 1,13,808 | 33,850 | 61241 |
| „ Suburban Division and District. | 6,295 | 1,624 | 6,043 |
| British Districts in Bombay Presy. | 425,789 | 155,145 | 560,727 |

Since the tables speak for themselves, I refrain from further comment. But it will amply regard the land-lords, land-ladies and tenants if they sincerely search within their hearts to find out what is equity and what is justice.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Lady Jamsetji Road,
Dadar, July 17.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tactics of the Bambay Land-lords are strange. The meeting called in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall was very poorly attended, but a Dalal Street journal has lionized the affair.

The grounds for the abolition of the Act mentioned by Mr. J. B. Petit, who presided, were absolutely hollow. In fact, he went out to argue for the land-lords, saying that Government were allowing "the original pillage" of the poor land-lords, to benefit the "richer" (?) tenants. Who, that has eyes to see, would at once say, that the measure was and is meant for the protection of 'hundreds of thousands' of Bombay tenants? Even with the operation of the Rent Act, people—who have come over to Bombay after the Act was passed—find, that they have to spend an unbearable percentage of their earnings, in their house-rent. As rents of new buildings are fixed generally at the sweet will of the land-lords, they get an encouragement to build more houses, mainly because they fetch very good rents, in comparison with the old ones. Hence, Mr. Petit's argument, that Rent Act is a bar to the building of new houses in Bombay is pure moonshine.

Mr. Jehangir Petit's wail about the widows is also meant to lull the public into a false sense of security, when the Rent Act is removed. I challenge Mr. Petit to give us figures of 'poor' widows—who own properties in Bombay—who find it difficult to maintain themselves comfortably, owing to the operation of the Rent Act. Both Hindu and Parsi social usage, and immemorial custom require the widows to live a life of simplicity and piety. Instead we find worthy widows—who are land-ladies—rolling in luxury, plying in motor cars, and hardly knowing what to do with the wealth, that has untimely fallen into their hands, owing to the demise of their husbands. I maintain Mr. Jehangir Petit's thundering cry notwithstanding, that the widows—who own houses in Bombay—are comparatively rich people and that they can decently maintain themselves, in spite of the existence of the Rent Act.

Has Mr. Jehangir Petit ever heard of the committee, which investigated the condition of the Bombay slums? Does he not know the horrible condition of the chawls occupied by Bombay workmen?

Does he (Mr. Petit) not know, that the Committee found out during their investigations, that workmen herded eight or nine people together—on an average—in single room tenements, and that even 13 to 14 people were found to occupy a single room?

This is the condition of the great mass of humanity, living in the cramped area of Bombay City. Still, the landlords speak of Government's indifference towards their interests. Would Mr. Petit be satisfied, if the Bombay Legislature and the Government abolished the Rent Act, and allowed the landlords to profiteer, at the expense of *lakhs* of poor people?

Only to-day, the "Chronicle" reported a case of disgraceful profiteering of a landlord—who, as the Judge remarked—"hoodwinked the Court."

Let Mr. Petit answer the questions put to him, if he wants to have the interests of the landlords to be "uppermost" in the public estimation?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

101, Amritwady, Girgaon,
Bombay, July 16.

## ARREST OF AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

The police have arrested three Akalis, including the editor of the "Loyal Gazette" and their houses were also searched.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Countess of Reading has offered to present an oil painting of Queen Victoria by the late James Sant, R.A., to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, Trustees of the Memorial have gratefully accepted Her Excellency's offer.

* * * *

A Calcutta message of July 20th says:—Mr. Langford James, Vice-President of the European Association, in opening a branch of the Association at Kankanara, emphasised the vital need for political organisation of European India.—A. P.

* * * *

The concluding match of the third round of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played on Sunday evening at Chepauk, Madras, between the Madras Cricket Club and the Medical College, the result being a win for the Madras Cricket Club by 4 goals to nil.—A. P.

* * * *

In the second round of the Indian Association Football Shield competition, Calcutta beat on Sunday, Dalhousie by three goals to nil. The first goal was scored from a penalty. During the first half, play was about level. If anything Dalhousie had a larger share but during the second half Calcutta were markedly superior.—A. P.

## INDIA'S CLOTH INDUSTRY.

### ACHARYA RAY'S APPEAL.

Acharya P. C. Ray writes:—

The Tata Company owns a very large steel works. The mines which supply the necessary ores and coal are situated within easy reach of the works and are connected by the Company's own Railway lines. The Company was floated and site selected after very careful consideration. The Company is rich enough to employ the ablest experts in its various branches. With such facilities and guaranteed State backing it was expected that the Company would be a great success and easily compete with imported steel. But the results have not been satisfactory. After the war boom the Company was unable to compete with imported steel product. In order, therefore, to protect this industry the Government has enacted laws for imposing prohibitory duties on imported steel and for giving bounty to local products. It is calculated that our countrymen will have to pay a crore and a half annually for keeping this industry alive. This Tata's concern has a capital of about ten crores and in order to protect Indian Steel Industry which practically means protecting this Company our countrymen have to spend a crore and a half.

But of the two industries cloth and steel, which is of greater importance? Our cloth industry died on account of unfair foreign competition. If protection is to be given which industry has the strongest claim for receiving State protection? Our people are in dire want of the primary necessities of life, food and clothes. Could not our hand spinning industry be protected by duties from competition with imported cotton goods? But the Government would not do it. India cannot do it until she has Swaraj. What the Government would not do the popular will can accomplish. It is for us to say that we refuse to wear imported cotton goods. It is for us to say that we shall use only hand spun and hand woven Khadi and thereby stop a drain of sixty crores of rupees annually. It is for us to protect our cloth industry against foreign competition.

Mahatmaji has been trying to bring home to us this simple fact of protecting our cloth industry. The action of the Government legislating (with the help of our own representatives) for protecting the steel industry and thereby imposing a fresh but indirect tax of a crore and a half on our people ought to set us thinking. We ought to know whether we have done our duty with regard to the one most useful and universal cottage industry instead of accusing the Government for what it has done or for what it has not done. If I have mentioned Government enactment about protection, it is only by way of comparison and finding where our obvious duty lies. It may be questioned whether I seriously mean that the whole nation may be clothed without imported cloth and without the local cotton mill product. I say most emphatically that the whole country can be clothed and must be clothed from the products of our cottages. From what little experience I am having by working in the villages I am confirmed in my belief. With me it is not a matter of belief but realisation of what I believe to be possible although in a very small way. We began spinning work in the flood affected areas of North Bengal about eight months to prevent a famine. The tradition of spinning was extinct. We had to supply spinning wheels, all accessories and teach the spinners how to spin with the help of our workers. The spinners have been able to learn quickly and to-day in a small area 2,400 charkas are being worked giving a monthly output of 60 mds of yarn and corresponding fabric. The output from novies is naturally not very superior, the yarn is not always strong or the weaving good. But in order to revive a dead industry we must have to use this coarse cloth which by the way is feeding thousands of hungry mouths.

In Chittagong where the tradition of spinning exists from time immemorial we are finding it easy to produce fine fabric in comparatively large quantities from a small area. From my experience I can say that hand spinning has come to stay if our countrymen will cut of their patriotism bear with coarse product and costlier stuff for only a few years. I would ask you who are unconsciously paying one and a half crores to Tata Steel, to conciously pay something for revival of an industry in comparison with which even Tata's Steel Industry is a pigmy. Our patriotism must carry us through to success during the earlier days of our struggle—till only the infant industry is established on a sure footing.

## Official And Personal.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received addresses of welcome from the Anjuman-e-Islam (Poona) and the Anjuman Faizal Islam Association (Poona) at the Council Hall on Saturday the 19th July.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay attended the meeting and Banquet of Lodge Drion in the West (Poona) on Saturday the 19th July.

## A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The Associated Press is informed that the Amritsar message of 18th that His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey will hold a darbar and make an important announcement there is incorrect.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL.

### BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT 1879

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. XIX of 1924, a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The statement of Objects and Reasons is given as under:—

"The object of the legislature in requiring by Section 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the previous sanction of Government to every order of regulation made by the Board under any of the sections 21 to 23 of the Act, so far as it relates to the officers specified in the said section, was to ensure that Government should retain some control over the appointment and conditions of service of the principal heads of departments of the Port Trust. Since the Act was passed, however, some new appointments of this nature have been created while the post of Traffic Manager has been abolished. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 24 of the Act by bringing under its operation the four new appointments of Railway Manager, Docks Manager, Manager, Land and Bunders Department, and Controller of Stores. In amending the Act opportunity has been taken to recast the wording of the section so as to omit reference to Traffic Manager in the first paragraph of the section, to arrange the appointments in their appropriate order, and to make it clear that the section also applies to any person or firm from time to time employed in the capacity of Consulting Engineer to the Board. The second paragraph of the section has been omitted as being unnecessary in consequence of the amendment made in paragraph 1."

### MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be moved by Mr. K.F. Nariman, M.L.C., Bombay City South, non-Mahomedan Constituency, in the ensuing session of the Bombay Council:—

(1) RE. KENYA PROBLEM:—

(a) "That in view of the cruel and unjust treatment meted out to Indian settlers in Kenya and other Colonies, this Council recommends that no Colonial be appointed to any post in the Superior Services."

(b) "That on this ground the temporary appointment of Mr. Hamley as Offg. Principal, Secondary Training College, be cancelled or at any rate not continued after the expiry of the temporary period of 6 months."

(2) RE. DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

(a) "That a Committee consisting of 12 non-official and elected members (to be named at the meeting) be appointed called the Bombay Development Inquiry and Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate to detect acts of maladministration and irregularities, to suggest ways and means to effect retrenchments and check extravagancies and to report the advisability or otherwise of continuing and completing all the schemes taken in hand."

(b) "The Development Directorate be requested to co-operate with the said Committee and afford all facilities held to conduct the said inquiry and to make the said report."

(c) "This Council is of opinion and recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint an independent officer or expert called the Retrenchment Officer or Expert to co-operate and guide the said Committee to conduct its inquiry and to bring about an effective and drastic retrenchment in the Development Directorate and also in the preparation of the said report and recommends the name of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E. for that purpose with an adequate honorarium or salary."

(3) RE. RENT ACT.

Mr. Nariman will also move a private bill to extend Rent Act for both business premises and residential quarters for three years

### RESOLUTIONS.

Agenda for the Second Session of the Bombay Legislatvpe Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 21st July 1924, at 2 p.m.

Bill No. I of 1924 (A Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918 (Bom. II of 1918), and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act, 1918 (Bom. VII of 1918), as amended by Bombay Act III of 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the bill—Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the bill—Mr. S. T. Kambli, M.L.C.

Resolutions by Mr. R. G. Pradhan:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the conditions imposed on Mr. Vinayak Damodhar Savarkar be cancelled forthwith, and he be restored to complete liberty.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Local Boards Act, 1923, be so amended as to do away with the principle of communial representation introduced by it, that the principle should not be introduced into the constitution of municipal bodies, and that in the case of those municipal bodies into the constitution of which it has been introduced by the election rules its operation should cease automatically after the expiry of their terms, and the rules be amended accordingly.

That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of some elected members of this Council, some officials and some experts be appointed to make the fullest inquiry into the economic condition of the people of this Presidency and to report on the measures that should be adopted for the intensive development both of agriculture and industries.

Resolution by Mr. V. N. Jog:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the unexpired portion of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and payment of a fine of five hundred rupees passed on Mr. Raghunath Ramchandra Divakar of Dharwar on the 12th November 1923, under sections 124-A and 153-A, Indian Penal Code, for having printed in Kanarese a booklet called "Deshi Dumdumi," be remitted and the said Mr. Divakar be released.

This Council recommends to Government that a mixed committee of official and non-official members of the Council, with the non-officials in the majority, be appointed to investigate the working of the Frest Department and to devise means so as to increase the profits, and suggest curtailment of expenditure, which in the opinion of the committee is useless, unprofitable and unnecessary.

Resolutions by Mr. S. K. Bole:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council the necessity of urging upon the Government of India the advisability of introducing legislation at an early date for the Provision of adequate maternity benefits to women workers in all organised industries in India and to prohibit the employment of women during the period of such benefit.

This Council recommends to Government to grant the necessary permission to the Bombay municipality to introduce free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards in the City of Bombay.

Resolutions by Mr. H. D. Saheba:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that tagai loans for the sinking of wells be advanced to cultivators free of interest and that the amount should be recovered in convenient instalments being not less than fifteen, regard being had to the nature of the crops raised and the extent to which the working of the wells in successful.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all political prisoners should be treated as first class misdemeanants.

AGAINST ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

Resolutions by Mr. C.M. Saptarshi:—

This Council recommends to Government that the total prohibition of alcoholic drink and the total abolition of all traffic in alcoholic drink within the next ten years be immediately declared to be the goal of the excise policy of the Government of this Presidency and that this policy should be speedily carried out by—

(a) recognising the right of local option,

(b) adopting the system of rationing liquor,

(c) adopting the system of gradual reduction of shops,

(d) appointing and empowering elected local advisory committees,

(e) adopting all other proper and necessary means, and

(f) introducing legislation wherever necessary.

Resolutions by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani:—

The Council recommends to Government that for the better conduct of the criminal and revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency the following changes should be made:—

(1) Revenue officers should exercise no powers under the laws relating to crimes. (2) Commissionerships should be abolished. (3) The Grant Officers, that is, Sub-Divisional officers, should be abolished, the Collector being given a personal assistant where necessary. (4) The number of mamlatdars should be reduced by one-half, each mamlatdar being put in charge of two talukas and the pay and prospects of mamlatdars be improved.

This Council recommends to Governmet that within two months of the close of every session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Government should announce what action they have taken or propose to take on all resolutions or motions which were passed by Council at such session.

DEMANDS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Resolutions by Mr. R. D. Shinde:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in order to further their policy of securing fair representation of all castes and communities in the public services, Government should in future fill up all vacancies of posts of deputy collectors, mamlatdars, subjudges, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspectors of Police from duly qualified candidates of Marathas and allied Hindu castes, depressed classes, Mahomedans and any other community which is or which may be notified by Government as backward, till the percentage of these classes in this cadres comes to fifty.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in view of the fact that there is at present a very small percentage of mamlatdars in the Presidency proper from the Maratha and allied Hindu castes, Lingayats, depressed classes and Mahomedans, Government should fill up half the future vacancies of these posts by direct nomination of graduates from the above-named classes and that such nominees should be made to undergo not more than one year's probation, during which period they should be trained to the duties of their office and be required to pass the higher standard department examination.

That in view of the serious situation created in the city and suburbs of Bombay by the Pathans and the danger to life and property from them, this Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take immediate steps to declare them to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act (Act No. III of 1911).

Resolutions by Mr. G. M. Kalbhor:—

This Council recommends that a committee of councilors, officials and non-officials, with non-officials in majority, may be appointed to consider the grievances of agriculturists in irrigated districts.

This Council recommends that the photo-copying system introduced recently in the Registration Department of the Presidency as an experimental measure be abolished forthwith and the old system restored.

Resolution by Mr. Lalji Naranji:—

That in view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of war boom that the land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a committee, with a non-official majority, be forthwith appointed to enquire into the activities of the Development Department as to how far and in what directions such activities should be continued or eliminated, and as to whether that department should not be amalgamated with the Public Works Department and a considerable saving be thus effected.

Resolutions by Mr. A. N. Surve:—

This Council recommends to Government to effect all Government insurances in Indian insurance companies.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of educationists to consider and to report on the feasibility of curtailing the middle and high school courses from seven to five years.

This Council recommends to Government to pass orders not to levy penalty for default in punctual payment of revenue, prescribed by Government Resolution No. 2485, dated 27th March 1883, in future, for being awarded to holders of alienated villages under section 148 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879, in cases where assistance is given by revenue officers under section 86 of the same code, for recovery of revenue due to such holders.

Resolutions by Dr. M. M. Mehta:—

This Council recommends to Government that the Surat municipality be re-established before the 1st of September 1924, and that the Government Resoluein No. 1707 dated 27th May be modified accordingly.

This Council recommends to Government that the resolution passed by this House at the last session recommending that the notification constituting the Surat district into three protected areas be cancelled; and that the whole of the Surat district be notified as one protected area be put into operation at once, before the next cotton season begins.

Resolutions by Mr. L. S. Chandhari:

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the birthday of Shivaji, known as "Shiva-Jayanti" day, be declared a holiday for all schools, colleges and other educational institutions in this Presidency.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rate of the grazing fee should be one anna per village cattle and four annas per non-village cattle in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Resolutions by Mr. H. H. Narielwala:

The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to accord immediate sanction to the scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory education in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to empower the municipality of Bombay to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their jurisdiction.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to make charkha spinning a compulsory subject in the girls' schools of this presidency.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee with non-official majority to report on the necessary changes to be introduced in the curriculum and the text books of the primary and secondary schools so as to bring the into greater accord with the requirements of the times and to ensure a healthy growth of national sentiment.

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that all political prisoners convicted in this Presidency for offences not involving violence to persons or property be forthwith released.

Resolutions by Mr. S. T. Kambli:—

I. This Council recommends that in future appointments to the posts of sub-Judges and mamlatdars none but non-Brahmins and members of Depressed Classes holding the required minimum qualifications for the said posts be appointed until the number of non-Brahmins and members of Depressed Classes reaches at least the proportion of 50 per cent. in the total strength in each of these services.

2. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the interest on tagai loans be reduced by one per cent.

MONETARY HELP TO WOMEN'S UNI VERSITIES.

Resolution by Mr. S.S. Dev:—

This Council recommends that Government be pleased to give substantial monetary help to the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, as a mark of appreciation of their efforts in conducting for the last eight years the very useful and important experiment of imparting secondary and higher education to women through the medium of the vernacular and that this help be given without imposing any such restrictions as may interfere with the internal administration of the said University.

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint forthwith a small committee, with a non-official majority, to investigate into the causes of the discontent prevailing among those khatedars in the Mulshi Peta whose lands are being acquired for the Nila-Mula project and to report thereon.

This Council recommends to Government that the orders prohibiting school-boys in Government and aided institutions from attending public meetings be at once rescinded.

This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to accept the recommendation of the Excise Committee appointed by them on the 9th January 1922 to the effect that the total extinction of traffic in all kinds of alcoholic drinks, foreign as well as Indian, should be the goal of the excise policy of Government and that they may be pleased to take steps to introduce suitable legislation to reach the goal as early as possible.

Resolutions by the Thakor of Kerwada:—

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee of non-official and official members of the Council, with a non-official majority, to inquire into the workings of the Gujarat Talukdari Act, with a view to settling the fiscal relations between the talukdars and the Government and removing ambiguity in the village statistics and the village accounts by introducing new village forms for the talukdari estates, and to make recommendations as regards the repeal or amendment of the Gujarat Talukdari Act in the light of such inquiries.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that in view of repeated scarcity in many parts of Northern Gujarat an investigation be undertaken on scientific lines with the help of experts and such number of non-official members of the Council as Government may deem necessary, to consider the possibilities of irrigational projects by deep boring, construction of dams and barrage works on rivers like the Narbada and any other methods that may be suitable.

This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the Government of India be moved to grant exemption to holders of entire inami and talukdari villages from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.

Resolution by Mr. V. R. Kothari:—

This Council recommends to Government not to issue licenses for the sale of country liquor and toddy in villages having a population of five thousand or less after the expiry of the period of the existing licenses.

Resolutions by Mr. B. R. Nanal:—

1. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that all institutions of local self-government in this presidency be made wholly elective, with the full right to appoint their own officers, and that the necessary amendments in the laws relating to the said institutions be undertaken forthwith.

2. This Council recommends to the Governor-inCouncil that the Village Panchayat Act (Bombay Act No. IX of 1920) be so amended as to confer civil as well as criminal powers of a limited character upon the panchayats which may have been or may be constituted thereunder.

3. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that steps should immediately be taken to establish a network, throughout the Presidency, of technical and technological institutions, on the lines of the minority report of Sir M. Visweshwaravya's Committee.

Resolution by Mr. L. B. Bhonatkar:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to consider and frame definite proposals for bringing local self-government in the Presidency on a par with the position obtaining in Great Britain in this behalf.

Resolution by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai:—

This Council recommends to Government that with a view to remove the heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists of this Presidency they be pleased to make arrangements to grant loans at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum to co-operative banks on the security of the mortgages held by them.

Resolution by Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao:—

This Council recommends that Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and the Bombay Suburban district be placed under the jurisdiction of one Commissioner.

Resolutions by Mr. D. B. Adwani:—

This Council recommends to Government the removal of the disqualification with respect to voting and candidature at municipal elections of persons convicted of political or other offences not involving moral turpitude and sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

In view of the controversy that has been raised by competent irrigation engineers in connection with the Lloyd Barrage and Canals scheme, this Council recommends to Government that a committee of experts be appointed to examine the project and to submit its report in time for the construction of the barrage in accordance with the present programme of work; and that meanwhile such works in the canals as are not likely to be affected by the findings of the committee be proceeded with.

This Council recommends to Government that in view of the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding the Indianisation of the all-India services in the transferred departments, no non-Indian be hereafter appointed in any of the all-India services in the transferred departments in the Bombay Presidency.

This Council recommends to Government that in view of the treatment meted out to Indian settlers in Kenya and other Colonies, no Colonial be appointed to any post in the all-India services.

Papers presented to the Council:—

(1) Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. V of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886).

(2) Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. X of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

(3) Memorandum No. 945A, dated 29th March, 1924, from the Finance Department, forwarding a copy of the minutes of the Housing Committee held in the Town Hall on the 19th March, 1924.

(4) Resolution of Government No. 4050, General Department, dated 13th March, 1924, containing recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee for retrenchment in the Medical Department.

(5) Resolution of Government No. 8257, Revenue Department, dated 10th March, 1924, regarding retrenchment in the Co-operative Department.

(6) Letters from the Presidents of Shikarpur Municipality, No. 2654, dated 31st March, 1924, and the Dakore Municipality, No. 13, dated 12—14th April, 1924, on the subject of the amendment of Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

(7) Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 2101, dated 20th May, 1924, regarding the Pathan terrorism in Bombay.

(8) Statement in connection with the motion to omit the establishment of the Director of Information, passed on the 11th March, 1924, by the Legislative Council.

### INTERPELLATIONS.

RE: DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will ask the following questions in the ensuing session of the Bombay Council:—

(1) "Will the Government be pleased to inform the Council whether it is true that in spite of the Resolution of the Council refusing grant for Establishment of the Director of Information, that Establishment with some slight reduction is still maintained?" (2) "If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, then will the Government be pleased to state the reason for their flouting the Resolution of the Council?" (3) "Will the Government be pleased to inform the Council whether the rejected grant has been certified by H. E. the Governor?" (4) "If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such certification was not made known to the members as well as to the public?" (5) "If the rejected grant is not certified, will the Government be pleased to inform the Council how the expenditure is met? (6) Will the Govt. be pleased to inform the Council as to what are the qualifications of the temporary Director of Information, Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., and whether is is a fact that in his new temporary appointment he will draw in all about Rs. 2,500 whereas immediately before this promotion he was drawing only Rs. 800?"

OFFICIAL GRIEVANCES.

"Will the Hon. Member-in-charge be pleased to state whether a Government servant is entitled to have his official grievances brought to the notice of Non-Official members with a view to have them redressed?"

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

(1) "Is the Hon. Member in charge aware of the serious allegation made in the press as well as by respectable witnesses in the Railway Committee against Railway Officials of the Traffic Department of the B.B. & C.I. Railway (Gujarat Division) of receiving illegal grantification and levying certain fees up to Rs. 200 for allotting waggons to merchants out of their regular turns?" (2) "Is the Hon. Member-in-charge aware of favouritism shown and preferential treatment given to certain merchants and better facilities given to some in the distribution of waggons?" (3) "In view of open and serious allegations of bribery, does the Hon. Member contemplate starting any inquiry or taking any action?" (4) "Have any steps been taken by the Governments to discontinue such undesirable and unjust practice?"

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND UNREGISTERED LIBRARIES.

(1) "Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any rule, order or circular preventing Government members from becoming members of certain unregistered libraries?" (2) "Are the Government servants prevented from being members of J. N. Petit Institute on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay?" (3) "What is the object or reason of such prohibition?" (4) "Does the Government contemplate removing this unjust bar?"

THE KARACHI TRAIN INCIDENT.

(a) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an incident in train at Karachi Station about the end of April last when one Mr. R. K. Sidhwa was insulted, abused, intimidated and assaulted by some soldiers occupying the compartment?" (b) "Will the Government be pleased to state why no action in an ordinary Civil Court either under the Penal Code or under the Railway Act was taken against the offending soldier or soldiers?" (c) "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ordinary jurisdiction of local criminal courts is ousted when the offence is committed by a military man within the territorial area of a local court?" (d) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an editorial appearing in the 'Sindh Observer' about the end of April that such cases of harassment and insult to Indian passengers by soldiers in trains are frequent particularly at the Cantonment stations?" (e) "Does the Government contemplate taking any measure for the safety and security of Indian passengers from such harassment?"

MEER KHAN DACOIT.

(1) "Will the Hon Memmber in charge be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay had publicly declared a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the arrest of the notorious dacoit, Meer Khan?" (2) "Will the Hon. Member-in-charge be pleased to state whether after the arrest of the said dacoit, the said reward has been given to a person or persons who effected his arrest?" (3) "If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Hon. Member-in-charge be pleased to state why a reward publicly declared is not given and whether the Government contemplates carrying its declarations?"

MR. MUKADAM'S INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Waman S. Mukadam of Panch Mahals has given notice of nearly 150 questions of which the following are a few:—

(1) Will Government be pleased to state what sum has been spent during the last ten years on His Excellency's summer tour at Mahablshwar every year, stating the figure separately for each year?

(2) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Collector of Panch Mahals spent more than a month at a time on the hill of Pawagarh during each of the summer seasons of the last two years, while on duty?

(3) Will Government be pleased to put on the Council table the Government Resolution R. D. No. 8669 dated 25th August 1919 of the Government of India and the subsequent correspondence on that G. R. between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India?

(4) Will Government be pleased to state how many cases of thefts and house-breaking occurred in the city of Godhra during the last ten years stating separately the figures for each year, the number of offences detected by the police and the number of culprists who were duly convicted?

(b) Will Government bt pleased to state how many offences of thefts and house-breaking were committed in Godhra city during the last five years near the police chowky or in the vicinity of the places where policemen on duty usually sit for rest at night?

(5) (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter headed "the bull-dog Breed" by Mr. A. B. Chothia in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th April 1924?

(b) If so, do Government intend to take any action in the matter?

(6) Will Government be pleased to state whether any sum was spent by this Government on the Empire Exhibition after the graat regarding the exhibition had been disallowed by the Council? If so, what amount has been thus spent?

(7) (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the forest revenue of the North Thana has decreased during the last three years;

(b) Is so, what are the reasons for the decrease?

(8) Will Government be pleased to put on the Council table correspondence between Mr. Motiram Bhatt, an inhabitant of Diwa of Ankleshwar Taluka, and the Collector of Broach regarding the exaction of the services of villagers as cooks by touring officers?

(9) Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that sanitary grants have been refused to those sanitary committees in the Panch Mahals which have been re-established as the result of the abolition of village panchayats;

(b) if so, why such action was taken?

(10) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education, recently visited the Central Provinces and took part in Political Conferences and discussions?

(b) whether such action on the part of the Minister is permissible under the rules;

(c) whether the said visit of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to the Central Provinces was undertaken with the consent of Govt. and is so, were Govt. aware, when giving such consent, of the purpose for which he was going there?

(11) (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "Autocracy in Jhalod" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th December 1923 (Bombay edition)?

(b) If so, have Government made any inquiries in the matter; and if so, what has been the result of such inquiries.

### POONA CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY

The following is taken from the report of the Society for 1923-24:—

The Camp Education Society was founded and organized in 1882 and was duly registered in 1889 with the benevolent object of educating the Masses of India by encouraging poor, helpless children of the backward classes in general. The present existing buildings of the Society came into existence in 1901 through the munificent donation of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, who was pleased to donate the sum of Rs. 7,500 which sum together with an equal grant from the Bombay Government helped the members of the Society to carry on their educational activities. A new body of graduate Life members and Life teachers have strengthened the management. At present the Society is conducting four Schools. One is a fully developed High School teaching up to the School Leaving Course of the Bombay University. Two others are the Primary Schools, teaching Marathi and Gujarathi respectively up to the 4th Standard of the Bombay Educational Department. The fourth is a Gujrathi Girls' School. Remissions of fees are granted to such poor deserving students as can not afford to pay them on condition of their being regular in attendance and amenable to the discipline of the Society. The aims and objects of the Society are set forth with the honest conviction that the elevation of the ignorant masses depends far more on what the enlightened Classes do for them rather than on what the Masses do by their own efforts for their own uplift; because the educated opinion of the privileged Classes, if favourably directed towards the unprivileged Masses, will in no time hasten the progress of the Indian population as a whole.

The year under report is marked by a number of changes unprecedented in the educational history and management of the Society for over a generation. The long expected change came at last, last year on the 15th of July, 1923, and the old management came to be replaced by a new one under the able guidance of Sardar Gangadharrao Narayanrao Mujumdar, M.L.C., Chairman of the present existing Managing Committee.

The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 411-2-11 on the 1st of April, 1923, and has ended on the 31st of March 1924, with a balance of Rs. 2,100-3-1, and it is a matter of congratulation that the Managing Committee have been able to save a decent sum for effecting permanent improvements. The number of the children attending the Society's Schools has greatly increased and consequently a corresponding expenditure had to be increased and still the Managing Committee could find financial resources amounting to Rs. 23,061-10-11 to meet an annual expenditure of Rs. 20,961-6-10 over the Schools of the Society and the Members of the Managing Committee are highly obliged to the philanthrophic public at large whose sympathies and support have enabled them to conduct their schools. The total collection by way of subscriptions, contributions, and donations comes to Rs. 3,813-1-3. Shet Annasaheb Thackersey and Barrister M. R. Jayakar deserve special mention for having permitted the Managing Committee to enroll their names in the list of the Society's patrons.

The Managing Committee have to express their cordial thanks to a number of distinguished visitors among whom Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Keshavrao Raia Rai Murlidhar, Minister to H.E.H. Nizam of Hyderabad and Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal of the Deccan College, deserve special mention and it is hoped that these distinguished visitors will continue their sympathies as before.

Among the most pressing and immediate wants and needs of the Society, the first and foremost is the building accomodation, which is the great desideratum of the Cantonment Public. The Society's present buildinr is found too small and an immediate extention is awaiting its undertaking. Considering the nature and value of the educational working which the Society is doing among a class of people to whom education would be wanting, but for the efforts of the Society, the Managing Committee are hopeful that both the Government and the public at large will come forward to help this worthy, noble and selfless cause by giving the necessary pecuniary help which the prospective building extension needs in the immediate future. The Managing Committee have passed a Debenture Scheme of Rs. 49,000 issuing a 50 rupees debenture at 6 per cent. interest redeemable within 10 years. In case this Scheme succeeds or some generous-mined merchant prince comes forward to supply the needful resources for the completion of the building operation to the extent of at least 25,000 rupees to start with, the Managing Committee can assure the Cantonment public to undertake the extension Scheme in next winter.

The Managing Committee intend to submit the plans and estimates in June next for the sanction of the Bombay Government, hoping that the grant-in-aid for building will be sanctioned in view of all the adverse financial circumstances under which the Society is labouring, yet managing and conducting its Schools with the sole object of elevating the poor, helpless and backward classes including the depressed ones.

### MYSORE POLICE INSPECTORS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, July 19.

The first conference of Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will be held on 28th and 29th instant in Bangalore under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Anderson, Divisional Inspector, Kolar Gold Fields. The object of the conference is to ventilate the grievances and improve the status of the Mysore Police. Mr. P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police will deliver the inaugural address.

### INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

11/5TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: It is noticed that many applicants for this unit of the Indian Territorial Force omit to obtain the permission of their employers before applying to join, with the result that difficulties arise when the applicant is called up for enrolment and for the annual 28 days training at Belgaum which every enrolled man must undergo.

Application forms for the I. T. F. can be obtained from any Mamlatdar in the Central and Southern Divisions or from the Adjutant and Administrative Commandant, Mansfield Lines, Belgaum. But after completing the form an applicant should ask his employer to write on the form that he has no objection to the applicant joining and to sign this statement. It is hoped, if they are consulted beforehand, employers will give every facility for their men to join and thereby encourage the Indian Territorial Force movement in the Bombay Presidency.

The Adjutant and Administrative Commandant, 11/15th Mahratta Light Infantry, will be glad to advise and assist any larger employers of labour wishing to raise a platoon of 40 men from their works.


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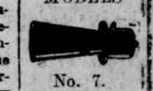

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## A PLEA FOR MILLS.

### BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

A correspondent writes:

"According to you charka and spinning wheel are the best means of winning Swaraj. It is impossible to dispute your noble intentions or self-sacrifice but it is not understood why you fail to realise that by insisting on the wholesale adoption of Khaddar you will be putting a large number of mill-owners and a considerably larger number of shareholders to terrible loss and distress, for, whereas the former have expended huge sums of money on mills, the latter—of whom there are very many of even below passable competence—have sunk their all in mill shares in the earnest hope of eking out a comfortable living with the decent dividends they would realise, having been emboldened by the prosperity of the mills. Thus while you hope to bring prosperity to a very large number of lower orders who know no respectability and can in any way make both ends meet, you will doubtless be bringing ruin to an equally large or at least to a very considerable number of high and middle class men.

2. As a great Mahatma imbued with the most disinterested and sympathetic feelings towards mankind at large it behoves you to hold the scales even and to exercise your best intellect in striking a middle course so as on the one hand to encourage cuharka and spinning-wheel to a reasonable extent and on the other to help the mill-owners and the huge body of shareholders.

3. By all means boycott foreign cloth but allow the optional use of mill cloth and Khaddar. You will thereby be helping many a high and middle class man."

his is a pathetic letter. I wish the correspondent's fears were realised. Then he will discover that the impending ruin of mills and shareholders of mills would be the time of their own and India's salvation. He will discover then that India will be pulsating with a new life and the middle class will be drawing their sustenance not as now from a starving peasantry but from prosperous farmers who would gladly exchange their produce for things they need but cannot themselves manufacture. A little reflection will enable the correspondent to realise that he and the rest of the shareholders as well as directors of mills will have to co-operate with the people before the spinning wheel is so well established as to oust the mills. Let the correspondent derive consolation from the fact that the spinning wheel has to displace nearly sixty crores worth of foreign cloth before it can touch the Indian mill cloth. But for reasons I have stated in theese pages every one of us must simply think of Khaddar to the exclusion of even Indian mill-cloth. Our mills need no patronage from me or any one else. They have their own agencies and peculiar methods of advertising their wares. For those who are within the Congress beat to have the option of using mill spun is to kill the Khaddar industry. Khaddar needs all the protection that can be given to it before it can produce an impression upon the market.

So much for the consolation of the correspondent or those who think like him. May I however remind him that if the letter were not written in ignorant fear of consequences to the mills and the middle class, it would be considered a heartless performance? What does the correspondent mean when he refers to "lower orders who know no respectability and can in any way make both ends meet?" Is he sure that 'lower orders know no respestability?' Have they no feelings, are they not injured by an angry word? In what sense are they lower except in their poverty for which we the middle class are responsible? And may I inform the correspondent that the "lower orders" not only do not "make the two ends meet" but the majority of them are living in a state of semi-starvation? If the middle class people voluntarily suffer losses for the sake of the "lower classes" it would be but tardy reparation for their participation in their exploitation. It is this arrogation of superiority and consequent callousness to the sufferings of the so-called lower classes that keeps us from Swaraj and that retards the progress of the life-giving charkha. I invite the correspondent to think in terms of the masses and by taking to the charkha identify himself with his less fortunate countrymen.

Lastly let the correspondent remember that if I may be advised on the grounds of my broad humanity to be tender to our mills at the expense of the 'lower classes,' I must also be urged as I have been by other friends to be tender to foreign mills for the same reasons. But if it is true, as it is true, that foreign mills have destroyed the prosperity of the masses, the consideration of humanity demands that the masses should be taught to revert to the charkha even though foreign mill-owners may suffer. Even so must idigenous mills suffer if need be for the sake of those on whose poverty their fortunes are built. If an enterprising baker puts up cheap bakeries in our villages so as to replace household kitchens, the whole nation, I hope, will rise against such an enterprise. The reason for the opposition would be the same as the reason for my opposition to the mills *when they come in conflict with the interests of the masses.*

—"Young India."

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BISLEY SHOOTING COMPETITION

LONDON, July 20.

Private D. Burke (Canada) won the King's Prize at Bisley with a score of 230.—Reuter.

### OLYMPIC GAMES,

### LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—In the Olympic Games, the Lawn Tennis Final of Ladies' Doubles was played to-day and resulted in a win for Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills. As a result of the matches in semi-finals in Men's Doubles, Hunter and Richards will meet Brugnon and Cochet in the final. Mrs. Shepherd Barron and Miss Colyer secured the third place in Ladies' Doubles by beating Mme. Billout and Mlle. Bourgeois, the other pair to be beaten in semi-finals.

The world's record for 100 metres back stroke for ladies was twice broken to-day in the semi-finals. Miss Riggin (U. S. A.) did the distance in one minute twenty-nine and one-fifth seconds and in other semi-finals Miss Bauer (U. S. A.) finished in one minute and twenty-four seconds. Following were to-day's results:—

Lawn Tennis, Ladies' Doubles Final.—Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills (U S A) beat Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane (Brl tain) 7/5, 7/5.

Match between beaten semi-finalists to decide third place.—Mrs. Shepherd Barron and Miss Colyer (Britain) beat Mme. Billout and M'lle Bourgeois (France) 6/1 6/2.

Mens' Doubles, Semi-Finals.—Hunter and Richards (U S A) beat Borotra and Lacoste (France) 6/2, 6/3, 0/6, 5/7, 6/3; Brugnon and Cochet (France) beat Richardson and Condon (South Africa) 5/7, 6/3, 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

Kimberley.—The British Rugby Union Football team has beaten Griqualand West by 26 points to nil.—Reuter.

### ATHLETIC RELAYS MATCH.

LONDON, July 19.

The Athletic relays match between the British Empire and the United States of America took place at Stamford Bridge to-day in fine and cool weather and before a crowd of thirty thousand spectators. It resulted in a win for the Americans by eleven events to three. The American team established the world's record in 400 yards which they won by five yards in thirty-seven and four-fifths seconds. The following were the results.

One Mile.—Empire won by two yards. Time.—Three minutes eighteen and one-fifth seconds.

400 Yards.—United States won by five yards. Time.—Thirty-seven and four-fifths seconds.

Four Miles.—United States won by ten yards. Time.—Seventeen minutes forty-six and two-fifths seconds.

High Jump.—United States won with an aggregate of eighteen feet ten inches. Empires aggregate was seventeen feet seven inches.

Two Miles.—Empire won by half yard. Time.—Seven minutes fifty-six and four fifths seconds.

480 Yards Hurdles.—United States won. Time.—Sixty-one and three-fifths seconds.

Throwing Hammer:—United States won with an aggregate of 508 feet six and quarter inches. Empire's aggregate was 464 feet three inches.

Eight Lap Steeplechase.—United States won by eight yards. Time.—Eight minutes thirteen and two-fifths seconds.

Three Miles Team Race.—United States won with sixteen points. Empire's total was twenty.

Putting Weight.—United States won with an average of forty-eight feet five and one third inches. Empire's average was forty one feet four inches.

### COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 19.

Derby versus Northents at Chesterfield:—Derby made 290, Hutchison and Jackson scoring 51 and 56 respectively. Northants have made 20 for 3.

Somerset versus Sussex at Weston-Super-Mare:—Sussex scored 58, Salmondson taking 5 for 23 and White 5 for 15. Somerset have made 321 for 7, McBryan scoring 118.

Warwickshire versus Leicestershire at Birmingham:—Leicester made 187, Astil scoring 63. Warwick have made 96 for 6.

Essex versus Hampshire at Leyton:—Essex scored 309, Freeman making 117 and Richardson 82. Hampshire have made 23 for loss of no wickets.

Kent versus Surrey at Blackheath:—Surrey made 262, Hobbs scoring 65 and Sandham 110, Collins took 6 for 28, Kent have made 112 for 3, Seymour scoring 61 not out.

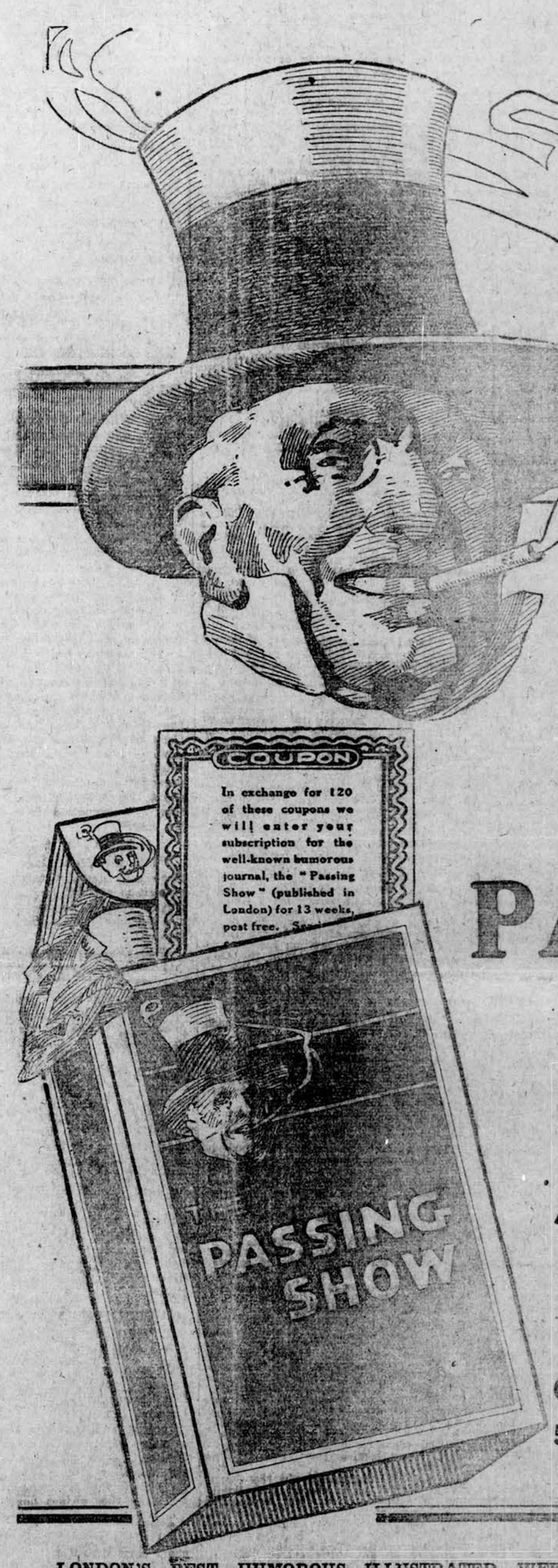
Notts versus Yorkshire at Nottingham:—Notts made 216, Macaulay taking 6 for 72. Yorks have scored 86 for 3, Holmes making 56 not out.

Lancashire versus Worcestershire at Liverpool:—Worcestor made 165, Tarbox scoring 60. R. Tyldesley took 5 for 58. Lancashire have made 153 for 5, Watson scoring 62 not out.

Gloucestershire versus Glamorgan at Gloucester:—Gloucester made 224. Mercer took 5 for 44. Glamorgan scored 54, Hammond taking 4 for 28 and Goddard 6 for 23. Gloucester have made 52 for loss of no wickets in their second innings and are 222 runs ahead.

Ireland versus Scotland at Edinburgh:—Ireland have made 125 for 8, E. Jackson scoring 71.

Middlesex versus South Africans at Lords.—Middlesex scored 329. Hearne made 85, Stevens 81, Bales 51 and Lee 47.—Reuter.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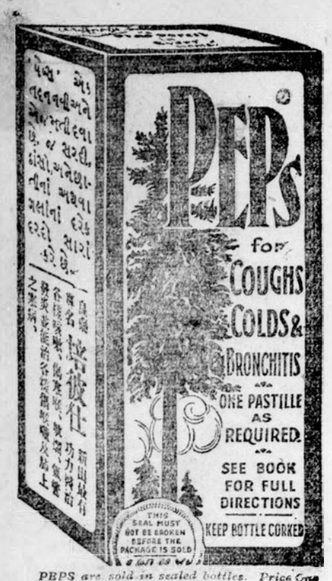


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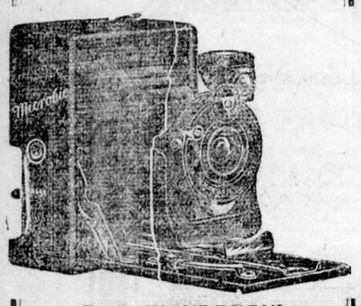

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## THE STATISTICS BILL

### GROUNDLESS FEARS.

Considerable misapprehension seems to prevail in certain quarters regarding the proposed legislation in Bombay for the collection of industrial statistics by statutory powers. The compulsory disclosure of accounts by the industrial firms to the Director of Labour Office, which the Bill seeks to introduce, comprises a principle of a wholly new character and is on that very account naturally looked upon with some suspicion by the industrial community. An examination of the main objections raised to the measure, will make it clear that the fears entertained are entirely groundless and that on the other hand the Bill deserves to be universally supported.

The nervousness on the part of the industrial community is due mainly to two reasons. In the first place, there exists the difficulty of furnishing particulars of information as required under the proposed legislation, because of the imperfect methods of keeping accounts universally prevalent in Bombay. It is not to be thought that the authorities entrusted with the administration of the measure, will not take account of this circumstance while putting the provisions of the Bill into practice. And besides, the ground has been prepared to some extent by the voluntary furnishing of information to the Labour Office by a very large number of industrial concerns in Bombay. Some of the firms, it is understood, which are managed on the most modern lines, keep complete cost accounts at every stage of their manufacture, which enables them to find out accurately where they lose and where they gain, so that any defective operation may be immediately remedied. There are a number of firms, it must be admitted, which will meet with some difficulty in furnishing the information required. But the point is, when will they put their house in order? Will they continue their imperfect methods of accounting to the end of time? Is it not clearly to their advantage and interest, that the proposed measure by being enacted into law, should be an obligatory means of bringing about the desired improvement in their methods of cost-accounts, which will show them the way of lessening the cost of production and enhancing their profits?

Next, there exists the fear among the industrial community that improper use may be made by individuals, of the information submitted by the individual firms, to the great cost of the latter. On this point, however, the Bill as it is, is quite explicit. Utmost care is taken to guard against the publication or any improper use made of the individual returns. Not only is the thing prohibited, but penalties are attached extending to imprisonment for six months or fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or both as the case may be, to any such offence under the legislation. In Court also such returns will be held wholly inadmissible as evidence. It is hoped, these measures are enough to ensure secrecy. Yet, if there still lurks any suspicion in this respect in the minds of the industrial community, the Legislative Council may adopt stricter safeguards; for Government, it will be recognised, is as much interested in preserving the secrecy of the individual returns as the industrial concerns themselves.

Then again, it is argued with considerable force, that as the industrial concerns in Bombay have so far voluntarily shown their complete co-operation with the Labour Office in the matter of collection of statistics, no real case can be made for the introduction of compulsion for the purpose. That a large majority of the concerns have whole-heartedly co-operated with the Labour Office is true, but there are other firms, especially the engineering trades as also firms in the mofussil, who have systematically neglected or refused to furnish any returns asked for. The compulsion sought to be introduced is in fact for the latter. It is because a large majority of manufacturing concerns in Bombay have been co-operating with the Labour Office, that compulsion is at all possible. Progress, so far as was possible on a voluntary basis, has been achieved. The stage of compulsion has now arrived if any further advance is to be made.

One other complaint made against the proposed legislation, is that the Director of Labour Office is invested with arbitrary powers to examine the records of any individual concern to complete or test the correctness of the returns submitted, and that penalties are attached to neglect or refusal to furnish the information asked for. I am not sure whether the Director's powers are more arbitrary than those of any executive officer entrusted with the administration of any Act, nor do I know if the Director will act arbitrarily, especially if he is aware that any arbitrary action on his part will only defeat the purpose of the legislation. This much we know, that accuracy in returns must be an indispensable quality, if the returns are at all to be of any value to draw general conclusions, and that further, there is no use in asking voluntary questions, unless there is some assurance that they will be answered accurately and with scrupulous care. To ensure this accuracy some kind of provision is needed and the Bill as drafted follows the lines of least resistance in this respect. The principle of attaching penalty for neglect or refusal, will be appreciated if it is realised how by reason of the default of a few recalcitrants, the whole amount of statistics collected got vitiated or remain incomplete. We would however suggest to Government that they may substantially lessen the penalty attached and retain it only by way of principle.

The Bill comprises legislation of a very advanced character, the first of its kind in India. Some beginning somewhere is required to be made to accustom people to its operations, to overcome the repulsion to novelty, and to prove its advantages; and Bombay being the most industrialised province in India, it is but proper that a beginning should be made here, so that experience gained here may embolden other provinces to follow in due course. The benefits to the public, of the collection of statistics, need not be reiterated; they enable us to know accurately, the industrial position of our country, the defects in our industrial organisation, the state of any particular industry at any particular moment, in what direction and with what speed we are moving, thus providing us with data for scientific cure and methodical solution. United States, Canada, and such other countries, where the policy of collecting industrial statistics in penetrating details has been systematically followed for years past, have reaped untold benefit and there is not a single instance of an individual firm having suffered on that account. Let us now follow in their wake in our own modest way, and help put our house in order. It remains to be particularly pointed out that the present Bill is a highly democratic piece of legislation, democratic not in the limited sense that it will benefit labour alone, but democratic in the true, real sense that it will benefit the employers as well as the employed, the producers, the manufacturers, the capitalists, the workmen, the consumers, in fact, the whole public.

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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is to be hoped that the Legislative Council will pass the first reading of the Industrial Disputes Bill when it meets next week at Poona.

Coming to the details of the Bill, Government propose to put the Act into operation in the first instance in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad; I suggest that it should also be put in operation at Sholapur where 18,000 workers are employed every day along with Bombay and Ahmedabad. In the past, as a reference to the minutes of evidence of the Industrial Disputes Committee will show, labour disputes have been very serious at Sholapur and the absence of any provision for the future might again lead to similar results.

Then regarding 4 (B), one cannot but strongly protest against Government excluding Government servants from the operation of this Act. The Industrial Disputes Committee, whose report was unanimous, did not recommend that the Legislation proposed by them should not touch persons employed by the Government of India or the Local Government. On the contrary, they have made a definite recommendation regarding the appointment of an Industrial Court when a Government Department or a public utility empany or corporation is concerned in an industrial dispute. It might be said by an unkind critic of Government that Government being large employers of Labour want to escape responsibility and obligations which they inflict on other employers of labour. I hope the Legislative Council will give Government servants the same privileges and righs as will be enjoyed by other workers under this Act.

As regards the Courts of Enquiry, Government have here, too, not followed the recommendation of the Industrial Disputes Committee. The Committee had recommanded that the constitution of the Court should be a chairman selected by the members of the Court from a panel maintained in the Labour Office and three members each of the employers and the operatives of the industry concerned. However the Legislative Council can be trusted to settle this question properly in the Select Committee.

The Legislative Council will however, do well to bear in mind the following recommendation of the Industrial Committee when Government Departments or public utility companies are involved in an industrial dispute.

The Committee said: "We are unanimous in the conclusion that when a Government Department or a public utility company or corporation is concerned in an industrial dispute demanding the constitution of an Industrial Court the general public should be represented in equal proportion to the parties directly concerned. The constitution of such a court would then be:—

(1) A chairman chosen from the panel.
(2) Three representatives of the Government Department, or public utility company or corporation concerned.
(3) Three representatives of the operatives.
(4) Three representatives of the general public.

The special reasons which have induced us to recommend the representation of the general public in such cases are that the whole cost of any increase in wages is at once passed on to the public either in increased charges for an essential public service or else in a diminished revenue to the State, which is taxation in another form. We recommend that the representatives of the general public should be selected from the panel of chairman."

## ANOTHER OPIUM WAR.

Mr. William K. McKibben, Executive Secretary of the White Cross, an International Antinarcotic Society, writes in "Foreign Affairs" of July 1924:—

Two wars which China waged eighty years ago against one of the great Powers, in an heroic though hopeless struggle to keep opium out, makes an old and familiar story with a tragic ending. Resistance was overborne. Opium got in and in an effort to keep their silver from leaving the country in return the Chinese themselves embarked on the policy of raising the poppy and making their own opium. It proved a ruinous policy and issued in a debauch against which no rally was made until 1907. Beginning with that year China enacted the most spectacular, most unbelievable moral reform in history. To break themselves of the slavery they ploughed up the poppy on a million acres of land. There followed a renewal of the old poppy raising under the lure of gain and on the pretext that native opium was not as bad as foreign morphine. Moreover, the Chinese governmental chaos helped the bad cause along. The military chieftains forced farmers to raise the opium which they then utilised in lieu of coin to quiet their unpaid bandit soldiers, who thus became both users and sales agents to extend opium addiction a second time all over China.

This is the situation in China to-day, but it is not the whole story. The Chinese conscience, fundamentally sound, never condoned the return to the old slavery and in many cases farmers refused to raise the opium, except under compulsion of the bayonet. In the last few months the smouldering resentment has been coming to a head and in several regions ripening into open rebellion. The most determined of these uprisings is in Fukien Province, south of Shanghai. In December last the opposition there headed up in widespread demonstrations in which the farmers were joined by the students and merchants. Telegrams were sent out to their compatriots to arouse the country. Official representatives of the British, French, and American Governments backed them up with moral support. All was without avail. The military chiefs were in the saddle. Any hesitancy or excuse on the part of the farmers was answered with arrest, and the jails were filled with protesting farmers punished by ruinous fines, with decapitation not far from sight. In several counties the exasperated farmers fell upon the soldiers with such weapons as they could lay hold on and slew nearly a hundred. The bandit armies then descended upon the villages, and it is reported that in one district of some forty villages more than 1,000 men, women, and children were massacred. Mr. Junius B. Wood, a well known American correspondent, who was on the ground, vouches for the general accuracy of these press dispatches. He saw photographs of students who had perished their heads blown off, and showed the present writer a large bunch of clipping from widely separated local papers telling of like state of public opinion and of similar conditions throughout the country.

This spontaneous uprising against the tyranny and the seductions of opium is among the significant events of the day. It is a demonstration of the bitter hatred against the "foreign dirt" which in a century has never ceased. It is a cry to the western world for justice and for help. It is a pledge that once her stability is established the Chinese Republic, which led the world ten years ago in the only effective way of combating opium, namely, the pulling up of the poppy by the roots wherever found, will be among the nations in a world-wide league for its universal suppression.

One hundred and fifty years ago certain American colonists, "the embattled farmers" of Lexington and Concord, took their stand at the famous bridge at Lexington and "fired the shot heard round the world." The oppression against which those sturdy farmers made their stand was mild and harmless compared with the merciless cruelty, hopeless slavery, "the rapidly spreading poisoning of the human race," as the League of Nations deliberately names it, forced upon humanity by opium and its kindred drugs. These brave Foochow students and farmers made their stand and gave their lives not only for their own farms and firesides, but on behalf of the whole world and their names should be preserved and held in honour along with those of the men of Massachusets. If wars must yet be fought, no juster or holier cause exists than fighting to free the world from this, its most insidious foe.

Under direction of the Opium Committee of the League of Nations a conference is to be held in November, 1924, of representatives of all nations summoned for the express purpose of finding means whereby there may be put into actual effective operation the proposal already agreed upon at Geneva that cultivation of the poppy plant and coca shrub throughout the world shall be suppressed, except for such amounts as science and medicine may be able to utilise. This coming conference will give to the British conscience an opportunity to discharge itself of a burden whose weight it has never ceased to lament and which time after time the British Parliament has deliberately stigmatised as morally indefensible namely, the traffic in all its forms in narcotic drugs. An appeal which the White Cross, an International Antinarcotic Society established at Seatle, United States, has made to the labour unions and the members of the House of Commons has already had significant and cheering responses. In this day when there can be no happier omen for world peace than a union of heart and of hand between Britain and America, Britain could do nothing that would win a hearlier response from America than to unite at whatever cost in making this November Narcotics Conference an agency by which the effective and long sought-for deliverance of the world from opium and its kindred drugs may be brought about.

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the Railway Board have decided to appoint a Committee to consider the question of looking railway goods wagons would it not be common sense for this Committee to invite also the public to tender for a suitable locking device. The lock should be selected on its merits after practical demonstration. It is hoped that this Committee will not only consider the devices put forward by the privileged few who are permitted to attend the meeting. Now that we are to have a universal locking device let us have the very best available as the safety of public property carried by the Railways is involved.—Yours etc.,

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## EXCHANGE RATE.

### PLEA FOR STABILISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Indian Mining Federation in expressing their views to the Government of India on the stability of the exchange value of the rupee say, the upward tendency of the rupee sterling exchange is a distinctly menacing factor so far as the Indian coal trade is concerned, and the Mining Federation think that having regard to the sharp advance of the exchange market in the last few weeks the situation calls for immediate action. Objections to the stabilisation of the rupee to the sterling are entirely of an illusory character. With the resources at the command of the Government it will be an easy matter for them to offer remittances at the exchange market in either direction as the exigencies of the market require and thus to stabilise the rate of exchange at sixteen pence.

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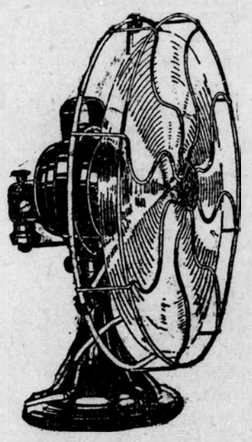

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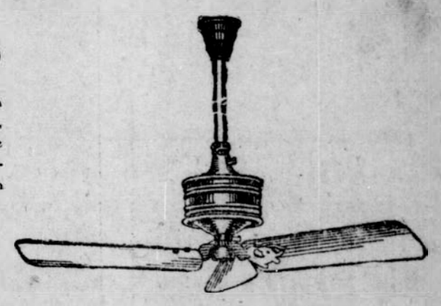

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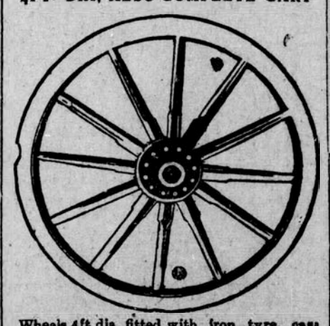

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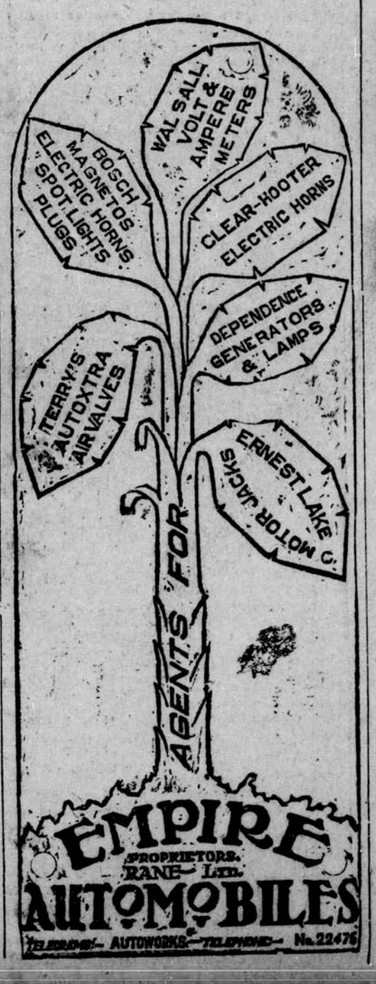


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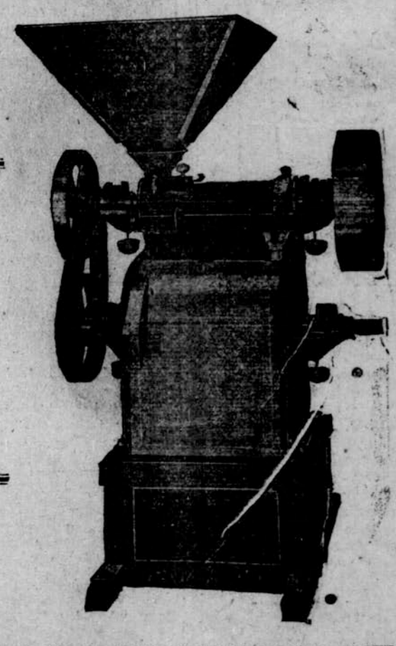

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